

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1915

No. 46

KNOWING HOW :::

IS JUST PLAIN,
GOOD BUSINESS

You know that old saying "Birds of a feather flock together"—we take a certain amount of pride in offering you Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear because we are following in our business the same principles that have made this Underwear such a wonderful success.

It was only natural that we in our endeavor to offer you real values, should become interested in the sale of Underwear whose makers have had quality and value their watchword for over 25 years.

This not only holds good in Underwear, but throughout our entire store you will find proofs of careful buying for your benefit.

We want you to see Stanfield's finely knitted all wool garments for winter wear, which are without a doubt the best on the market, the many other fabrics and weights of Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear.

Prices range from \$1.50 to \$2.00

We have a cheaper grade at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per Garment

J. V. BERSCHT
HABERDASHER



Pirie's Model Grocery

Our Service Satisfies

To serve you in the minutest details satisfactory, is Pirie's idea of duty well performed. Whether you order by phone, personally or by one of the children, we are never satisfied unless we know that you are satisfied. We regard your order as a trust, a confidence placed in us, and if we do not live up to your expectations we not only hand back your money but WE DO IT CHEERFULLY. The greatest satisfaction we get out of our business is the satisfaction we give our customers. That is why people like dealing at our store.

GIVE US A TRIAL

Our Stock of Christmas Goods

are new and fresh. Raisins, Currants, Mince Meat, Dates, Figs, Peels, Shelled Almonds, Walnuts, Spices of all kinds, at prices to suit everybody.

A Pleasure to Show Goods and Prices

Ham, Bologna and Bacon always on hand

Goods delivered promptly. Highest Price for Butter and Eggs
Phone 86 Store one door north of Post Office.

Somewhere in France

He heard the call "Your King and Country Need You," and now he is somewhere in France.

And the wife felt he ought to go. She and the little one would manage all right while he was away. Yes, they would get along nicely, for the hearts of the people were touched and they had promised to give liberally to the Patriotic Fund, so that the women and the children of the men who went would be provided for.

He went because he was fit, and because he felt it to be his duty; and he left to those who could not go a sacred charge.

And the war continued, and the months passed. A year went by; others were called leaving their dear ones too—a sacred charge. AND THE DEMANDS OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND GREW.

The men are still "Somewhere in France" fighting your battle and mine. What of the charge they left us? Are we going to help? What are we doing about it? Have you subscribed as freely as you can to the Patriotic Fund? If not you surely will feel badly about it afterwards. It may be the very last opportunity you will have to do so. Don't pass it up.

The Baptist Women's Mission Circle will hold a Thank-offering meeting at the church, on Thursday, the 25th, at 8 p.m. A good programme will be rendered and refreshments served.

To Friends of Soldiers

If the parents or friends of those who have joined any of the Canadian Contingents from this district who have left for the front, or who are still training in Canada, will send us their addresses the Pioneer will be sent to them FREE OF CHARGE from this office. SEND THE ADDRESSES IN AT ONCE.

Fire Chief Resigns

The Council met on Monday night, the Mayor, Councillors Reed, Sinclair, Herber, Wrigglesworth, Durrer, Secretary Brusso and Solicitor Austin present.

Several small bills which were found correct were ordered paid and a communication from the Agricultural Society applying for their grant of \$100 was read. The Secretary-Treasurer was given instructions to pay same when funds allowed.

The resignation of Fire Chief Wood was read.

The Council regretted having to accept the resignation but Mr. Wood seemed to wish to have the resignation stand.

Moved by Councillors Wrigglesworth and Herber that Mr. Wood's resignation as Fire Chief be accepted and that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Wood for his excellent services to the town in the past. Carried unanimously.

A report from the Electric Light Committee recommending that rates for light be charged as follows: For first 30 hours and under, 18c per kilowatt hour; over 30 and up to 60, 15c per hour; over 60 hours 12c per hour. The minimum charge for motor power to be 50c. The discount to be allowed from above rates if paid by the 12th of the month following.

After some discussion at which it was explained that the rates in force were not working out satisfactorily the Council adopted the report unanimously.

The appointment of a new Fire Chief was then taken up and Councillor J. Sinclair was elected unanimously to the position. Mr. Sinclair has held the position of Assistant Fire Chief.

The constable was instructed to enforce the snow cleaning bylaw.

The annual meeting of the ratepayers will be held on Monday, November 29th. The Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to make arrangements for place of meeting, etc.

Mr. W. O. Bates was present on behalf of Mr. Torgeson in reference to the assessment of Mr. Torgeson's property in east Didsbury. The Mayor, after consult-

ing the solicitor, stated that the Council had no power to make any change only at the Court of Revision.

Bylaw No. 141 appointing Mr. Brusso Returning Officer for the Municipal Elections which take place in December was given three readings and passed.

The Council then adjourned.

A Successful Year

The shareholders and executive of the Curling Club, Limited, held their annual meeting on Friday night last in the schoolhouse. There was not a very large attendance as there are quite a few shareholders who now live out of town, about twelve members being present.

G. B. Sexsmith was in the chair and J. M. Reed, Secretary-Treasurer, was also in his place.

The financial report for 1914-15 was read by the Secretary and was well received as it showed that last years business was the best since the organization of the Company, although it will take some hard work yet for another year or two for them to clear off their liabilities.

On motion all the officers who were in office for the previous year were re-elected unanimously, their services during the previous term of office being much appreciated by the Curling Club Ltd.

It was decided that steps should be taken at once to get a man to look after the skating and curling rinks and to get same in shape as quickly as possible.

The same arrangements were made with the town as in former years for a certain amount of free skating for the school children.

The meeting then adjourned.

Church Union Carries

IN LOCAL CHURCHES

The result of the vote on the proposed union of the Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches in Canada is now completed in the Presbyterian churches at Westcott and Didsbury and is as follows:

	For	Against
Westcott—Members	18	0
Adherants	5	0
Didsbury—Elders	3	0
Members	28	0
Adherants	35	1
Total....	89	1

It is reported that Private Hopkins, one of the Didsbury boys, was wounded in Flanders a short time ago and is now in the hospital.

You are wanted tonight (Thursday) at the Opera House. You will hear something that will interest you.

U. F. A. NOTICE

All members of the Didsbury district U. F. A. and others interested are requested to meet at the office of P. R. Reed every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All those interested in grain or coal please attend. Two cars of coal ordered. Wm. Rupp, Chairman. W. Dageford, Sec.-Treas.

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

MECKLENBURG, the well known eye specialist, will be at Three Hills on December 8th and Trochu, December 7th. Consult him for your eye troubles.

SHIP YOUR HIDES and furs to Reid & Simpson, Calgary, Alta.

GIRL WANTED—Girl wanted for housework. Apply to Pioneer Office or to Ghost Pine Creek store.

LOST—An open-face Waltham Watch with I.H.C. fob. Finder kindly return to Geo. Wrigglesworth and receive reward.

FOR SALE—A good Holstein calf in fine shape, for cash, if taken soon. W. R. Stokes, 2nd house west on Liesner street.

M. MECKLENBURG, the eye specialist will be in Didsbury on Tuesday November 30th, and at Carstairs on Wednesday, December 1st.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

A Valuable Feature
of a
Joint Account

opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons, is that if one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality.

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and
Embalmer

Phone 15 Didsbury, Alta.

REID & SIMPSON

will pay highest prices for

Hides

— AND —

Furs

and pay FREIGHT and EXPRESS CHARGES

Write for Price List

Calgary, Alberta

Star Laundry

DONG LEE, Prop.

Laundry next to Baker's Shop
Cheap Prices. Good Work
GIVE US A CALL

FOR EXPERT

Piano Tuning

Leave Orders at the
PIONEER OFFICE

CONSUMPTION TAKES HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption every day.

Science proves that the germs only thrive when the system is weakened from colds or sickness, overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists.

The best physicians point out that during changing seasons the blood should be made rich and pure and active by taking Scott's Emulsion after meals. The cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion warms the body by enriching the blood; it peculiarly strengthens the lungs and throat, while it upholds the resistive forces of the body to avoid colds and prevent consumption.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food-medicine known. It is totally free from stupefying drugs. Avoid substitutes.

14-42 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

Back to the Land

Lectures to be Given in Winnipeg This Winter to Further the Movement

There will be considerable activity in the "Back to the Land" movement in Winnipeg during the winter months. A series of 70 lectures is being arranged, the details of which were arranged at a joint meeting of the Winnipeg school board and industrial bureau.

Professor Bedford gave some details and results of last year's campaign and said it would have led many to take up homesteads if they had had funds to start with in a moderate way. Many of the foreigners here were quite ready to homestead if only they could secure two cows. Two cows will practically keep a family of foreigners on a homestead," he said.

Dr. McIntyre spoke of what the Winnipeg school board proposed to do in the way of co-operation. He said the agricultural college had the board to supply the speakers and the board was prepared to stand the expense of a moderate amount.

Chairman Bulman said that it was the intention to apply to the government for a grant to continue the work in the spring and Hon. Robert Rogers had assured the bureau to give every assistance in his power.

A Boon for the Bilious.—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acid liquid flows into the stomach and sours it. It is a most distressing ailment, and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Parnelee's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

Food Problems at Petrograd

The population of Petrograd, Moscow, and other large centres was enormously increased recently owing to the influx of refugees and the mobilization of three million men in Petrograd a whole million have been added to the number of inhabitants, and the food problem has become serious.

Owing to the curtailment of the trunk line service and lack of means of transport, the government has now taken the food supply of the capital into its own hands. M. Krivoshein, minister of agriculture, has assumed responsibility for the purchase and transport of foodstuffs.

Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increases its feeding value about one-fifth.

"HAD ALMOST GIVEN UP."

Sarnia, Ont.—"About 27 years ago I was taken very bad, my blood, too, was in bad shape. I got so I had to go to bed and I was there for over three months. I could not eat and suffered untold agony. I had three of the best doctors I could get but it just seemed nothing was going to help me. I had almost given up. I thought I would never be any better and was willing to give up and die rather than suffer as I was. A neighbor of mine told me of Dr. Pierce's wonderful remedies and I decided to use them. My husband bought me six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription.' I had not taken it long until I felt better. In less than six weeks I was out of bed, and in less than six months I was cured and have been well ever since. Do all my own work. I have raised three daughters, two are married and have children. They have used it and they are healthy, so are their children. I am sure it was all on account of my having them use the medicine.

"I keep all of Dr. Pierce's medicines in the house. Have 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Smart-Weed'—anything prepared by Dr. Pierce is good. I also have a copy of the 'People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,' which I have had 26 years; it has been very valuable to me."—Mrs. J. Way, 232 Ontario St., Sarnia, Ont.

If you are a sufferer, if your daughter, mother, sister need help, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form from any medicine dealer to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

A most valuable book in any home is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A splendid 1008-page volume, with engravings and colored plates. A copy will be sent to anyone sending fifty cents in stamps, to pay the cost of wrapping and mailing only, to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills, first put up nearly 50 years ago.

W. N. U. 1077

Western Potatoes

For Ontario

A Surplus of 2,000,000 Bushels in Alberta Alone (Toronto Globe)

Owing to the failure of the Ontario potato crop this year certain dealers have expressed the opinion that prices would reach \$2 a bag for that commodity before spring. Some of the large wholesalers along Front street, however, when asked about the market situation for potatoes, stated that there was no ground for such opinions.

Although the New Brunswick acreage of that crop was decreased this season owing to former poor prices, the market for their potatoes has been limited. British Columbia, which formerly was supplied from that Maritime Province, now is amply provided for by the west. Thus it will be seen that New Brunswick will still have a considerable surplus for Ontario.

Another important factor to be considered is the large crop in Alberta. That province produced a surplus of over 2,000,000 bushels. Potatoes can be shipped profitably from there to east. It is stated that several carloads are already on the way. The tubers can be bought, shipped in refrigerator cars, and laid down in Toronto for 95c a bag. As wholesalers' and retailers' commission amounts to about 40c, it means that should potatoes go much beyond the present price (\$1.20) shipments from the west will be made to Ontario in large quantities.

This is the first time the west has been able to export potatoes, which is owing to the increased production, particularly in and around the towns and cities. This latter fact also accounts for the low price at which they may be bought, for the nearness of the crop to the railroad aids in cutting down transportation expenses. The quality of the potatoes varies. Those produced on heavy land will not keep, and must all be used locally. As a great deal of the soil is light, however, the bulk of the crop is in excellent condition for exporting.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:
Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Charles Whitten, Mulgrave, N.S.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N.S.
Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche, N.B.

Russian People and War

A gentleman well known in business circles, who recently returned from Petrograd, gave his impressions to a representative of the Daily News. He says that the Russian people are now fighting for liberty, in a very important sense of the word. For years, he points out, the Germans have dominated and permeated every branch of Russian trade, and now the Russians are determined to be rid of this state of things once and for all. So great is this determination that in Petrograd the use of the German language is forbidden. With regard to the impression made upon the Russian people by the retreat in Poland, he continues, they seem to realize fully that it is only the result of a shortage of munitions, and they place implicit confidence in their leaders and await with calm faith in the future. If there is any misconception in Russia regarding the work of the allies in the west, and of the British fleet, on the seas, it is entirely due to ignorance. Fully 75 per cent. of the people are uneducated and many of them have never seen a steamer. In these circumstances, it is not easy for them to realize the work that the British navy is doing, and why it is that the torpedoing of a neutral or other steamer can ever take place at all.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

No Time For Peace Talk

We have victory in our grasp—if we put every ounce into the fight. Anything which persuades people that victory will be won by anything short of supreme sacrifice and effort leads not to victory, but to the halfhearted peace which would be for us the equivalent of defeat. Talk of peace is, in the peculiar conditions of the British empire and the British government, the harbinger of such defeat. Any man who says that peace is in sight is the deadly enemy of the empire. All this bubble has its origin in Berlin. It is not an indiscretion; it is a clever move to weaken public opinion in the empire, always disposed to be complacent, just when it is of vital importance for that opinion to be strong and confident, driving the government to complete the preparations which some time next year may lead us to that complete victory for humanity which we can have if we merit it.—The Times of India.

"Them was nice folk you waited on, Mamie, ain't they?"
"No, no, dear! Appearance is deceitful. They didn't have no charge account. Paid cash for everything."

Girl (reading letter from brother at the front)—John says a bullet went right through his hat without touching him.
Old Lady—What a blessing he had his hat on, dear.

Editor—Do you know how to run a newspaper?
Applicant—No, sir.
Editor—Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience.

Grow Enough to Eat

Why Some Farmers Always Remain Poor

I passed the home of a farmer today who was reported as being a poor man, with a large family of children to support. He was away from home working out with his team. He did not have time to clear much land, because he had to be away nearly all the time to make enough to buy groceries and clothe the family. I could see the reason why it would keep him busy, for it would seem that everything in the way of food would have to be bought.

There were not even enough potatoes growing on the place to feed an Irish family a month, and potatoes are a good form of food for everyone. The vegetable garden and small fruit garden were missing, and there was not even a flower to cheer. No wonder they were poor. People are poor indeed when there is not thrift enough in the mother, if not in the father, to have a garden.

"Grow enough to eat," should be the motto of every settler, and this can be done on a very small tract of ground. Potatoes, beans and peas make a pretty nice balanced ration and with other vegetables and small fruit and a cow and flock of hens the poor man may have a table that kings might envy. It is a well known fact that people eat too much meat and not enough vegetables. The first clearing should be for a garden, and every child should learn to work in the garden as soon as they start to learn to work at their lessons at school. There is absolutely no excuse for not having a profitable garden where there are children in the family over eight years of age, even though the father has to work out.

Potatoes and such vegetables as onions, carrots, parsnips, rutabagas and beans generally can be exchanged for groceries. When they cannot be traded they always can be fed on the farm and converted into products that will sell. How often we have seen settlers buying salt pork, butter, and even eggs and potatoes. When these products have to be purchased on the farm it is no wonder that the farmer has to work out.

How many farm homes are there where the garden is lacking and where even pie-plant as a fruit would be luxury. If the garden is ignored or neglected by the farmer then the woman should arise to the occasion and make it what it should be, especially where it may be the means of providing the home against poverty.

We have frequently noticed that, where the woman does not interest herself in the garden and the cows and pigs and chickens, they are often apt to be neglected, especially in the beginning of farm operations, whether in the timbered sections or on the prairie. In the early times, practically everything was produced on the farm, even to the clothing. When practically everything comes from the store, indolence and poverty are generally not far away. The Farmer.

HEALTHY CHILDREN

A child's health depends upon the state of his stomach and bowels. If they are kept regular and sweet the little one is sure to be healthy. Baby's Own Tablets are the mother's best friend in keeping her little ones well. They act as a gentle laxative; are absolutely safe and are pleasant to take. Concerning them Mrs. David Label, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes: "My baby was so troubled with constipation that he could not sleep day or night. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and now he is a big healthy boy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Hay Supply in Britain

An official announcement has been made regarding the recent instructions issued by the board of agriculture. It is stated that there is no cause whatever to fear that the supply of hay available for the private consumer will fall short of the demand. The requirements of the army at home and abroad will not absorb one-eighth of the total crop, even supposing that the crop is not more than half the usual one. It is recognized by the authorities, the announcement continues, that their embargo on the sale of hay, prior to its being offered to the army purchasing officers, may cause inconvenience to the private trade. It is desired to avoid this as much as possible, and therefore all persons desirous of purchasing hay which has not been inspected by the purchasing officers, are desired to communicate with the district officer and secure the necessary certificate of release, if the hay is found unsuitable for army requirements.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Comforts For Canadian Soldiers

As a result of the summer's work of the war purchasing commission, of which the Hon. A. E. Kemp is the head, provision has been made for the needs of Canada's soldiers.

The work of the commission has been proceeding all summer and orders have been placed covering a long list of articles which experience has shown to be necessary in the outfitting of an army for modern warfare.

To a large extent deliveries on these orders have already been made, and the work is so far advanced as to leave no room for doubt that the Canadians at the front and in training will have everything that is included in an up-to-date equipment.



ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MAKE PERFECT BREAD

Bread made in the home with Royal yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other. Food Scientists claim that there is more nourishment in a pound of good home made bread than in a pound of meat. Consider the difference in cost.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Help Livestock Association

Manitoba Government Assists Brandon Winter Fair Association

The Manitoba government, at the request of a large deputation from the Brandon Winter Fair and Livestock Association has agreed to assist the association to realize cash on its debentures of \$105,000 issued about two years ago and which could not be sold owing to the state of the money market. The deputation asked for assistance from the government until the financial market is in better condition and the request was granted.

The government promised to arrange that \$105,000 be raised for the association and takes the unsold debentures for security. Principal and interest is guaranteed by the city of Brandon and the government takes no risk in the matter. The Brandon Winter Fair Board, however, has placed at its disposal the sum of \$105,000. The delegates stated that no winter fair would be held at Brandon this year.

Miller's Worm Powders attack worms in the stomach and intestines at once, and no worm can come in contact with them and live. They also correct the unhealthy conditions in the digestive organs that invite and encourage worms, setting up reactions that are most beneficial to the growth of the child. They have attested their power in hundreds of cases and at all times are thoroughly trustworthy.

Origin of "Boycott"

The word boycott is only thirty-five years old, and yet it would probably puzzle a large number of people to explain its origin. In the year 1880 there was, however, in Ireland a well known landlord named Captain Boycott. His differences with his tenants and with the Land League became so severe that the neighborhood declined to have any dealings with him. The result was something more than being sent to Coventry by the countryside. It included a refusal to have any commercial dealings whatever with the victim. The first known use of the word was by John Dillon, in a speech at Cashel, on the 17th of November, when he made use of the phrase, "We have yet to study a branch of new law known as boycotting." The term was at once picked up by the press, and passed immediately into common use, appearing three days later in the Times. It is now a common word in the language but its origin is already half forgotten.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FIRST AID COURSES IN PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

St. John Ambulance Association Will Arrange to Give Them

The St. John Ambulance association general executive has decided to arrange with preparatory schools throughout Canada for courses in first aid this fall and winter. It will also endeavor to arrange with the military authorities for instruction of the units of the expeditionary forces in first aid work during their period of training in Canada. Statistics show that during the four years of the association's work in Canada 36,000 persons have received the training. In the past year the number was 11,580, an increase of more than a thousand over the preceding twelve months period. General Secretary Birdwhistle will leave shortly on a tour of all the provincial branches.

An American tourist thinking to get a rise out of an old Highland minister, remarked:

"Don't you think if a man left enough money to your church he'd get into heaven?"
"Aweel," was the cautious reply, "I wadna say that for a fact, but it's weel worth tryin'."

ENLIST NOW With the army of satisfied Shippers who ship Grain to

PETER JANSEN COMPANY, LIMITED

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HIGHEST PRICES—BEST GRADES. Make bills of lading read Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Fort William or Port Arthur, notify Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

Sweet Clover on Poor Land

It Has a Very Considerable Loosening Action on the Ground

The place for sweet clover is on the poorer lands. It also will grow on land that has some alkali in it. In some cases it will kill out salt grass—and that's an acid test. It will grow under favorable conditions where other leguminous crops fail. Sweet clover adds considerable nitrogen to the soil, for the nitrogen-fixing bacteria are active. It has a very considerable loosening action on the ground. And it is important to remember also that the bacteria that grow on the roots of this crop are the same as those found on the roots of alfalfa, so it is an excellent crop to grow before alfalfa. The bacteria on the roots of red clover are not the same as the alfalfa bacteria.

Sweet clover is not and never will be equal to alfalfa or red clover in feed production, where these crops do well. This fact should never be forgotten. Of course, with the present high prices of seed, there is good profit in producing it, but some day this demand will be supplied, and then the price of seed will be much lower. Feed production is the basis on which this crop must be judged—when considered as a permanent proposition—and it is not the equal of alfalfa or red clover in this respect when the conditions are favorable for these crops.

There is no disposition to discourage the intelligent growing of sweet clover. Not at all. The crop has its place, which is on the poorer soils and locations. But there has been much misleading information about this wonderful weed, which some persons would have you believe is to be the most important Kansas leguminous crop. It is time the crop was judged on the basis of its real worth. It has its place, but this place is not where alfalfa or red clover succeed well.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

An Irishman was one day looking at the notice, "Your King and Country Need You." A delicate looking Englishman happened to be passing by, and, thinking to have a joke at Pat's expense, started the following: "Well, Pat, will you volunteer for the front?"

"Begob, I will if you come."
"Why, when the Kaiser sees you he will look for peace. He'll think the British are risin' from the dead."

"What's your idea of an honest man?"

"An honest man," replied Mr. Kimp, "is one who likes the same music in private that he says he likes when his wife is giving a musical evening."

Why not paint some of your farm buildings this fall? Paint is cheap compared to the increased value it gives the place.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited

55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Let the Pioneer Farmers' Company handle your grain on track or on consignment. Absolute security, courteous attention, prompt returns. THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO., LTD., 160 McDermot St., Winnipeg, or 103 Douglas Block, Calgary

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR

"The car that speaks for itself" CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO., LTD., WINNIPEG

Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

HOW SHORES OF GREAT BRITAIN ARE PROTECTED AGAINST ENEMY

THE ISLAND KINGDOM IS SHEATHED WITH METAL.

Effective Scheme by Which Britain has Succeeded in Completing Her Isolation, Warding off Invasion and Incidentally Cutting off Germany From the Outside World

After having spent eight months in England, and taking advantage of every opportunity to study the operations of the British navy, Mr. J. Herbert Duckworth is able to produce in the New York Sun one of the most interesting articles that has appeared on this subject. He says: "Fenced in with barbed wire, her coasts deeply furrowed with trenches, protected seaward by fields of deadly mines and watched by ever active patrols of destroyers and seaplanes—the eyes of the battleships that lurk in their bases ready to pounce upon her enemy—England's geographical position is something to be envied by the other warring nations. She is protected by something far more efficacious than the most cunningly devised trenches—the great natural moat of the North Sea.

"And art supports nature. The British Isles are sheathed in metal. The island kingdom is buried under a shield of almost impregnable armor. London, the heart of the empire, is embedded in a 'Ring of Steel.' Heavy guns from her forts from Aberdeen in the north to Harwich in the south, from Dover, Folkestone, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Portland, Plymouth and Falmouth guard the English Channel; fortress artillery at Point Carnore in Ireland and Holyhead in Wales stand guard at the southern entrance to the Irish Sea, while other heavy pieces at Ballycastle in Ireland and Wiltown in Scotland perform a similar service at the northern doorway. Marconi stations are dotted in prodigious profusion around the two islands; behind impassable rows of barbed wire at every conceivable possible landing place of an invader, troops are stationed ready to be whisked to the point of attack; small patrol boats search half forgotten coves on bleak and lonely parts of the west coast of Ireland and of the Highlands of Scotland for secret German submarine bases; seaplanes, submarines and destroyers—the Grand Fleet's auxiliaries—keep incessantly circling the Kingdom on the lookout for enemy sea and aircraft.

"Naturally, when I first reached England I wanted to know what had become of the navy that Premier Asquith has said costs \$2,500,000 a day to keep afloat. I was told that it was lost somewhere in the grey mists of the North Sea, and that it was not strung out in a large semi-circle in front of Heligoland waiting to be sent to the bottom by undersea boats. By piercing together such trifles as admiralty warnings and instructions to pilots posted at naval bases, by watching fractions of the fleet at such places as Dover, Sheerness, Portsmouth and Harwich—in short, by keeping one's eyes open it was possible to build up a shadowy outline of the general scheme that costs, incidentally, \$10,000,000 a day, by which England has succeeded in com-

pleting her isolation, warding off invasion and cutting off Germany from the outside world.

"I have seen at the Henton and Brooklands aerodromes officers of the Naval Air Service and of the Royal Flying Corps—the pilots of an air fleet, it is now known on the authority of Under-Secretary of State for War Tennant, numbering 7,000 aircraft. I have watched these airmen at war games, practising at attacking Zeppelins and preparing for the promised grand aerial raid on Krupp's and other vital spots in the enemy's territory. At present England has 16,000 men at work turning out aeroplanes. In addition America's constructors are working day and night rigging machines for Great Britain. Up to June 30 the United States had shipped 250 aeroplanes, valued at \$2,000,000, to England. There are now standing orders for sixty machines a week until the end of the war.

Except for her submarines, the German fleet is effectively bottled. It is believed to be absolutely impossible for any enemy vessel to run the gauntlet through the Straits of Dover owing to the immense mine fields that choke that 18 mile wide channel and the 15 inch guns that dominate the situation from Dover to Calais. Not even a submarine can pass down the English Channel. Tanks to the maze of submarine nets and traps that have been set. To get out, submarines must make the circuitous journey by way of the neutral 'three mile limit' off Norway. There are one or two tortuous channels left open among the deadly mines for friendly and neutral merchantmen that can only be traversed with the aid of an authorized pilot. These passageways are guarded by 10 knot 'T.B.'s' (torpedo boat destroyers) and seaplanes. The British government has notified Washington of the location of several other mine fields in the North Sea.

The northern way out into the world for the German fleet is almost as effectively guarded as that to the south. All the channels between John o' Groats, the northernmost point of Scotland, and the Orkney and Shetland Islands have been set with mines and submarine traps, or blocked with captured German ships that have been filled with rocks and stones and sunk in the fairways. Between the Shetlands and the Norwegian 'three mile limit' are other mine fields. Somewhere in the neighborhood of Kirkwall or cruising between the Shetlands and Scandinavia, is the main body of the Grand Fleet of battle cruisers, and Dreadnoughts, anxiously waiting for 'the Day.' With steam up, other squadrons of warships are stationed at such ports as Aberdeen, Dundee, Rosyth, Hartlepool, Harwich, Sheerness, Chatham and Dover, ready to outflank any German flotilla that might venture forth.

Unfortunately, I do not speak English, and Mr. Lloyd George does not speak French, so we have to converse through an interpreter. But we were united in spirit.

Finish of Bulgaria

Russia Today is Stronger Than at Beginning of Conflict

"We have been prepared for such an eventuality. We will send an army into Bulgaria, and when the war is over there will be no such country in existence."

This was the reply of Vladimir Y. Bar, one of the most distinguished Russian citizens now in England, on behalf of the Russian war munitions committee, when asked the effect on the entry of Bulgaria into the war would have on Russia.

"Bulgarians will not want to fight the Russians," he continued, "but the Russians will surely fight the Bulgarians now that they have turned traitors to Russia."

He not only stamped as worthless fabrications reports emanating from German sources of the tendencies toward revolution in Russia, and the growth of sentiment for a separate peace, but declared emphatically that Russia is stronger today than at the beginning of the war.

"So far as we are concerned," he remarked, "Russia is only just beginning." Referring to his work with regard to the munitions problems, he said: "Perhaps I shall be here for two years more." His inference was evident. Russia was making contracts for munitions for periods of two years. He continued:

"We have the means and the men to carry on the war as long as may be necessary. Germany will be defeated. She is fighting now without reserves. Besides, no nation can survive when it has based its relations with the world on lies and deceit, and when its leaders and government deliberately mislead their own people."

Gossipy Wife.—When my husband married me he said he would lay down his life for me.

Second G.W.—So did mine, but now I can't even get him to lay down the stair carpet.

Many Canadian Children Receiving No Education

Serious News Regarding Saskatchewan Schools in Non-English Settlements

(Contributed by Norman E. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina)

The great non-political campaign of discussion on educational topics, inaugurated on the invitation of Premier Scott and Mr. Willoughby, leader of the Opposition, is bringing prominently to the attention of the people of Saskatchewan many facts of a very startling character. If a primary purpose of the elementary schools is to prepare the rising generation in this province for the rights, privileges and duties of citizenship in an English-speaking and self-governing community, it is evident that the people must face the facts in a serious and non-partisan manner and help the authorities to enact and enforce proper measures of reform.

Professor Oliver of Saskatoon has, through Saskatchewan Public Education League, made public the results of a very extensive investigation made by him with regard to conditions in non-English settlements. Everyone knows, of course, that many hundreds of Saskatchewan children are growing up with no education at all. For example there are some 1,100 Community Doukhobors in northeastern Saskatchewan, none of whom send their children to school. Hundreds of other children of non-English-speaking parentage, though receiving a nominal schooling, generally in parochial schools, are receiving either no instruction at all in English or else so little as to be entirely inadequate.

This state of affairs characterizes numerous districts where, despite the law of the land, no public schools are being maintained. For example, in the neighborhood of Worman and Hague, Dr. Oliver found seventeen villages and communities without any public schools. The many hundred Mennonite children of these localities are dependent for their education on parochial schools not at present subject to any government supervision whatever. In the schools of 800 of these young citizens of Saskatchewan, no word of English is ever taught or spoken. Dr. Oliver is authority for the statement, based upon his own personal observation, that not a single teacher in charge of any of these children knows English himself well enough to be able to teach it to anybody else.

In the vicinity of Humboldt also, Dr. Oliver found many German districts in which independent private schools, conducted at least half the day in German, are being maintained instead of public schools, with a view to avoiding all government control over the subject-matter and method of the education extended to the children. In at least some of our French settlements also Dr. Oliver found that insufficient attention is being devoted to familiarizing the children with the English language.

Dr. Oliver has also made a special study of a rural municipality in the northeastern part of the province, settled almost exclusively by Doukhobors and Ruthenians. Of a hundred homes at which he made personal visits, only three provide readers for any Canadian newspaper published in English. The Ruthenian papers taken stand definitely for resistance to the process of national assimilation. In ten schools visited in this locality he found only sixteen children representing English-speaking families. In eight out of fourteen schools the teachers were Ruthenians and in many cases they were using their mother tongue freely to supplement the instruction in English. Of the 25 Ruthenian teachers in one inspectorate, the school inspector classified 6 as doing good work, 10 fair, and 9 poor. Of the 200 school districts in which the majority of the ratepayers are Ruthenian, 75 or 80 employ Ruthenian teachers, less than a dozen of whom hold professional certificates.

This is serious news, and more of it could easily be given.

New Kind of Gas Used by Germans

A new kind of gas apparently is being used by the Germans in the fighting in the Champagne. Details regarding its effects were given Dr. Lucien Dumont by sufferers he was called to attend in Paris hospitals. According to the written statements of three men who fought respectively at Souain, Stuppes and Moransville, they were surrounded for a few seconds by clouds of deep green gas of a rather pleasant odor. These men asserted that soldiers who wore no masks soon were suffocated, while those with masks lost consciousness for varying periods.

Upon regaining consciousness at field dressing stations, they said, they suffered convulsive seizures resembling epileptic fits. Upon their arrival at the Paris hospital they were found to have an extremely weak pulse and to be suffering from general prostration, but showed none of the symptoms hitherto associated with gas poison. It is believed that Prussic acid is used as the basis of the new gas.

To Supply Vegetable to Europe

A plant for the drying and evaporating of vegetables will be established and in operation in Vancouver within the next few weeks. It is being inaugurated as a branch of the Graham Company of Belleville, Ontario, and will be operated under that name, with a capacity of about two cars of vegetables daily and employing from 150 to 200 hands. Another similar plant will be operated in Kelowna in the building of the old Western Cannery Company. While no definite statements have been made regarding the output, it is possible that these plants are being established as a direct result of the war and will be under contract with one or more of the European nations.

HELP OF THE OVERSEAS EMPIRE IS BITTERLY DECRIED BY GERMANY

GERMAN PRESS CONTINUES CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER

Some Silly Stories Regarding the British Fleet—Success of the Big War Loan is also a Subject for Sarcastic Comment From the German Newspapers

No feature of the European war has been more galling to the Germans than the magnificent manner in which Britain's overseas empire has rallied spontaneously round the flag of the motherland. It will ever remain to their glory that within twenty-four hours of the declaration of war Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India and even the small and remote outposts of the empire were clamoring to send their sons to France to fight the old country's battle for freedom and honor. Now, fourteen months later, after tasting all the horrors of the new warfare evolved by the satanic ingenuity of the Huns, their enthusiasm burns as fiercely as ever, and more and yet more men, knowing full well what they have to face, are hastening across the seven seas to help the motherland to victory.

All this is gall and wormwood to Germany, and her press, acting under orders, loses no opportunity of decrying "these deluded colonials," of impugning their courage or of inventing clumsy stories of disaffection and revolt.

The Berlin Post and the official Cologne Gazette have been the leaders in this vain campaign, and the former again recurs to it in the following:

"In vain do the English try to persuade the colonies to make greater sacrifices. In Australia they have heard all about the formidable losses at the Dardanelles and also about the constant quarrels and fights between English and Australian soldiers, and so the Englishmen's urgent cry for help remains unanswered in that quarter."

"In this way it has come about that the colonies and now troops her difficult, thorny road alone, deserted by those on whose aid she had so surely reckoned."

"The colonial part in the war has been played to a finish. The colonies have no wish to heed their youth to death in a war the scene of which is laid thousands of miles away. They deem, and rightly so, that they have done more than enough. Instead of sending fresh troops they are now thinking how they may best turn England's difficulty to account in extending their own rights and widening their own liberties."

The Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung is greatly concerned at the continued "inactivity" of the British fleet.

"The British fleet has hitherto contented itself with playing the none too heroic role of a sort of watch-and-closing committee for the world's seas."

"In England, of course, they are quite satisfied with the results gained. Among the allies, however, who have been allotted by far the most difficult part in the war performance, the relief which England's most formidable navy could bring would be thankfully hailed."

"In France the misgivings as to the visible action of the British fleet are

growing so acute that hardly a day passes that the French papers do not publish an article to soothe the agitation and comfort the feelings of the people in regard to the problematic behavior of the potent but supercilious ally.

"Her rest is as effective as her action," says Mr. Milne, alluding to Britain's fleet. We make bold to transcribe this phrase so that it runs, 'Her action is as effective as her rest.'

It has been a matter of common knowledge for some time that the new German war loan has proved more or less of a failure, and the Cologne Gazette now reveals the fact that it is more rather than less.

"There are still large numbers of people who have not subscribed to the war loan. There must, undoubtedly, remain many of our 75,000,000 who can afford to lend \$25 to \$30 to the country, but so far only 2,690,000 persons have subscribed to the loan."

"Where are the other millions? Are these people ready, for the sake of a hundred marks, to give our enemies ground for their widespread statements that Germany has arrived at the end of her financial resources, or have they no faith in the future of the empire and in its power to redeem its pledges?"

"As things stand at present the general supply of the war loan is certainly not of a character to justify us in holding up our heads very proudly before the world."

The Hamburg Nachrichten, however, still keeps up the farce of pretending that it has been a transcendent success.

"In Germany, of course, the utterly unneutral machinations of American bankers, such as Morgan, to secure for England—to their own profit naturally—the 'silver bullets' she so sorely needs to prolong this hellish war, will be regarded with outraged feelings, but we have no cause whatever for disquietude. On the contrary, the spectacle of 'free,' 'haughty' and 'unhindered' Great Britain begging for a loan on the doorstep of American dollar princes should cheer us greatly."

"It is only the Central Powers that still stand 'free,' 'haughty' and 'unhindered' as they were. Not only have we fought great battles; we have also contrived to arm and equip our troops quite independently of foreign countries, and we have clad and amply fed our people without getting indebted to the foreigner."

"England, France, Russia and Italy, all of them, are looking to Wall Street and hanging on the golden words which are to fall from the lips of the oil, railroad and pork packing kings."

"We, on our part, stride ahead, as we have done twice before, with heads held high in conscious dignity to the counters of the German banks, while to the loan beggars over yonder we give the German answer: 'We subscribe to the third war loan!'"

Trainee Help Required

Technical Education is Needed For the Youth, Including Agricultural Training

Mr. Rhys D. Parfitt, president of the Ontario Association for the Promotion of Technical Education, in an address delivered at the 1915 annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation, said:

"There are probably 100,000 boys and girls in Canada of an age from 14 to 16 years who every year become engaged in occupations connected with the manufacturing, agricultural, mining, or transportation interests. The present general plan of education does not provide sufficiently for these young people. The apprentice system has passed, and technical education must take its place. The increasing cost of living makes it essential that these young men and women should have opportunities to prepare themselves for positions which would bring larger incomes. Every manufacturer knows that it pays to engage trained workers at high wages or salaries, in preference to cheap unskilled labor."

"Technical education, including training in agriculture, is essential to the future of Canada. It will require a large expenditure of money, but it is vital to the progress of the nation to have its young men and women properly trained for their life work. With the exception of the war, there is no other question before the people of Canada today of so great importance. If Canadian workmen had the requisite training, many orders which now go to foreign manufacturers would be filled in Canada. Not only that, but such training would be a great advantage in the intelligent development of the country's vast natural resources. It is not so much a question of the lack of capital that handicaps Canadian manufacturers as it is of not having sufficient skilled help."

It is estimated that the daily newspapers of the United States and Canada have suffered a loss of \$35,000,000 during the first year of the war. This loss includes the extra cost of special correspondence, news service and advertising revenue, and increase in circulation expenses. Printer and Publisher.

Demonstration

Farm Returns

Prof. Bedford Announces Result of Year's Work at Manitoba Agricultural College

The demonstration farm located on the Manitoba Agricultural college grounds consists of seven fields, each one acre in extent, and is intended to demonstrate a suitable rotation of crops and grasses for the Red River valley.

Field No. 1 is in alfalfa, and yielded a total of 3 tons 512 pounds in the two cuttings. The hay was excellent in quality. The yield, however, was reduced by the dry weather of the spring. This was the second year for this field.

Field No. 2 produced 3,800 pounds of cured red clover hay. The catch was a very even one, but the yield was reduced from the same cause as the alfalfa.

Field No. 3 was wheat sown on summerfallow, and gave the magnificent yield of 63 bushels per acre. The variety was Marquis. As this was hand picked in the field, the sample should make excellent seed, for which purpose it will be used on the other demonstration farms.

Field No. 4 was in banner oats, and yielded 97 bushels and 17 pounds per acre. These oats weighed 42 pounds to the measured bushel, which is unusually heavy for banner oats.

Field No. 5 was in corn, but owing to the late spring and early fall frost the yield was only nine tons and a quarter per acre.

Field No. 6 was Marquis wheat on corn stubble and gave a yield of 38 bushels and 10 pounds per acre.

Field No. 7 was partly summer-fallow but then sown with clover. There is a good catch, and is expected to winter safely.

It is interesting to note that this land was largely covered with water in the early history of the farm, but since the drains have been introduced into the field it is perfectly dry, and is in excellent condition for the growing of cereals.

Feeding animals is nowadays a science as well as an art. The feeder who would feed to greatest profit will know the science as well as the art.

More Shells Needed

Allies Will Hew Way to Berlin by High Explosives

Albert Thomas, French minister of munitions, who has returned from London, granted an interview at his headquarters in the Claridge.

"There is no need to make a mystery of my visit to London," he said. "My conversation with Lloyd George led to an agreement by which the two governments will exchange what we call first materials. That is to say, certain products of the soil of France will be exchanged for certain products from England."

"Take the case of a particular chemical used in the manufacture of explosives and dyes. In the ordinary way the surplus of material required for national defence would be allowed to French manufacturers. Now, by virtue of our agreement, England will have a supply and French manufacturers will only get the remainder. It is the nation first, you perceive. England will do exactly the same for us."

"Have we enough shells? You ask. Of course, we have not, and we never shall have enough. The more we use the more we want."

"I shall never be satisfied until England has surpassed even our great output, and may tell you I have not yet reached the maximum of my programme."

England is making great strides in production. I noticed a very great increase since my last visit, but the British workman should understand that every shell saves the life of some one of the allied soldiers.

"Never mind about any mathematical calculations as to how many tons of steel it takes to kill a German. The sweetest music a soldier hears is the whistling of a shell on its way to the German trenches."

"You have seen what we can do when we have a fair supply of shells. They drove the enemy back in the Champagne and Artois districts, but to drive him out of France and Belgium we want, and must have many, many more. The way to Berlin will have to be hewed by great explosives."

"My visit to London gave me great personal satisfaction and I shall probably return there soon, because by reason of the great British organization it is better for me to go there."

Canada and U. S. Boundary Survey

Work of Locating and Placing Boundary Monuments Now Nearly Complete

Of 4,164 miles of boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada which both countries have united to survey, all but 450 miles have been traced and accurately plotted on maps and marked, by members of the international boundary commission, Edward C. Barnard of Washington, representing the United States, and Dr. W. F. King of Ottawa, representing the Dominion of Canada. The report which the commissioners are prepared to make to their respective governments shows that the work of locating and placing the boundary monuments is complete except for portions of the Maine and New Minnesota boundaries, and that only a very little remains in other localities of the work of establishing triangular points.

The commission was established in 1903, to control work which had been previously the subject of study. Dr. King has been the British commissioner from the beginning. The American commissioner was Dr. O. H. Tittmann of Washington until he resigned, last April, and was succeeded by Mr. Barnard, who had been connected with this boundary work from the beginning. From the start of the field work in 1903 to the present, the commission has directed a total boundary survey of 4,164 miles, including the Alaskan boundary. The unsurveyed remainder amounts to 450 miles. Three engineering parties are now out on this, one in the Rainy Lake region of the Minnesota boundary, one in the Megantic region of the mountain chain portion of the Maine-Quebec boundary, and one on the St. John river portion of the Maine-New Brunswick boundary.

In accordance with the treaty of 1908, the work has been divided into sections, as follows:

From the Bay of Fundy, through Passamaquoddy bay, 20 miles.
The St. Croix river, 116 miles.
From head of St. Croix river around along Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, 658 miles.
St. Lawrence river and Great Lakes, 1,241.

From Lake Superior, at mouth of Pigeon river, to northwest corner of Lake of the Woods, 407 miles.

From northeast corner of Lake of the Woods, to summit of Rocky mountain range, 887 miles.

From the Rockies to salt water at Straits of Georgia, 410 miles.

From coast by water channels to the Pacific Ocean, 149 miles.

Of these 3,898 miles, 1,759 are land and 2,139 water. The commission has charge of an accurate survey of all of this except the St. Lawrence river and Great Lakes. The commission has also had the work of surveying the Alaskan boundary of 1,607 miles, of which 862 miles is boundary of southern coastal strip and 745 is on the one hundred and forty-first meridian of west longitude.

Horse Breeders' Opportunity

The Advantages of Western Canada as a Horse Raising Country

Just how great havoc the present war is playing with the world's supply of horses can hardly be estimated. While motor vehicles are being used to an extent never known before, the magnitude of the conflict is calling for sacrifices of horses that must affect the supply for many years to come. Records of previous wars show that 100 horses are required for every 300 men in an army, and that at least 40% of the war-drafted horses have to be replaced when the struggle is over. If this percentage of horses is being used in the present war, the aggregate shortage must run into millions. A prominent agricultural paper asserts that for five years after the war France, Germany, Holland, Austria, Belgium, and England will have to import horses in large quantities.

With this demand in prospect, it is hardly necessary to point out to the horse breeder where his opportunity lies at the present moment. Any one at all familiar with the country knows the advantages of Western Canada as a horse-producing territory. The best class of horse feeders is easily and cheaply produced; the climate is favorable, the water is good, and the price of land enables the farmer to raise horses at a lower cost than in other countries. Already some of the largest and finest droves of purebred horses on the American continent are to be found in Western Canada, and the foresighted settler is steadily increasing the quantity and improving the quality of his horse-flesh.

A St. Louis, Mo., man complains that his \$3.50 hat cost him \$12.50 in tips on a recent trip he made to New York. Well, what if it did? The initial cost of an article is by no means the end of the expense it brings. An 80-cent shirt that goes regularly to the wash at 10 or 12 cents an immersion costs its owner several dollars before it is worn out. And, then, consider the automobile! The complainant from Missouri the next time he goes travelling should cling to his hat in defiance of porters and stand boys, and brush it with his coat sleeve whenever it needs dusting. In so doing he will keep down the cost of maintenance to the minimum.

The report of the department of municipal affairs for Alberta for the last nine years gives very striking testimony to the growth of the province as shown in the organization of cities, towns, villages and municipalities. In nine years the cities of Alberta have increased from 2 to 6; the towns from 15 to 48; the villages from 30 to 102, and rural municipalities from none to 84.

Preaching and Farming

How a Former Toronto Minister Combines Preaching With His Farming

(Toronto Globe)

The Rev. Charles Eaton, formerly pastor of one of the prominent Baptist churches of this city, is now, according to his own statements, published in an American paper, preaching in New York, and at the same time running a farm twenty-five miles out of that city. Mr. Eaton, who was born and raised in Nova Scotia, came to Toronto to succeed the Rev. Dr. Wallace in the pastorate of Bloor street Baptist church after the latter had been made chancellor of McMaster University. A dozen years ago Mr. Eaton accepted a call from Cleveland to take charge of the Baptist church in that city, supported by John D. Rockefeller.

Just why the minister decided to purchase a farm is very well summed up in his own words.

"This New York life is fascinating," Mr. Eaton said shortly after he arrived east. "But how it does cost to live! A man must either have a colossal income or else live in squalor. Now I have thought this thing all out. I am what the world might call a successful man. But the question naturally arises in my mind, How long is this going to last? In other words, boiled right down to cold, hard facts, how much can I save?"

"I bought 300 acres of land on a southern slope of the pretty mountain chain that skirts through Jersey. As desolate as it looked at first glance, I knew its possibilities. These possibilities, however, could only be made realities by almost superhuman toil, and this I intended to invest along with the good money I paid for the farm."

Like most ministers, Mr. Eaton's church duties kept him very busy. It was necessary for him to be in the city before 11 o'clock every day, and so all the work on the farm had to be planned and given out to the hands before 9 o'clock, at which hour the minister usually set off for the city. He was unable to get back again till after 10 in the evening.

"Farming today," Mr. Eaton said, "is a far different proposition from that of years ago, or when I was a youngster. Today there is a method for everything that is done about a farm, and instead of the old haphazard, trust to luck methods that once obtained, now we can count on results with fairly accurate estimates."

The "farmer parson" is a Holstein enthusiast, and keeps a very fine herd of those animals. Before attempting dairying, however, he studied the question thoroughly, and decided that the black and white cattle were the most profitable. His herd consists of some very good grades and a pure-bred sire of a famous family. The milk is sold to some special customers in the town of Plainfield. This place offered a good market for high-grade milk. There are many persons of wealth there and they don't mind paying well for commodities of life when they know they are getting the best. "I decided then and there that they should have the best milk obtainable," stated Mr. Eaton, "so I laid my arrangements accordingly. Sun Bright Farm milk, according to the weekly reports of the inspectors, stands at the very top of the list."

"While devoting much time to my dairy, I never let other departments of the farm suffer. I kept the general farming up to the very highest standard. I go on the principle that unless a farmer is constantly enriching his soil in proportion to its yield there will come a time when that land wouldn't raise a chickpea. I make the land pay me for my labor but at the same time I give the land the same care and thought that I bestow upon my herd. To get good crops I feed the land, and I give it the best the market affords."

Western Canada's Fish Crop

Western Canada is usually thought of as an agricultural country, but it has many products of great value in addition to those that are taken from the soil. Its resources in coal, timber and minerals are enormous, and its fisheries furnish an industry of much importance. The whitefish of Lake Winnipeg is known throughout the United States, and a big export business is done with that country. The fine lakes in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta also produce great quantities of the highest quality of fish. British Columbia, of course, is one of the great fish producing countries of the world. The exportation of halibut from Prince Rupert, B.C., will this year reach twelve million pounds, valued at over six hundred thousand dollars. This is an increase over last year of some three million pounds. Much of this fish is sent by express through Canada to the markets of the Eastern States.

Paper Money in Germany

In Germany there cannot be any doubt that despite her practical isolation, and, therefore, her indifference in great measure to external values, the nation is financially in a very bad way. This was indicated recently by the Turkish loan, or issue, of thirty million dollar war notes supposed to be covered entirely by gold held by the German Reichsbank and the Bank of Austria-Hungary. This constitutes, of course, a gold loan by the central powers to Turkey, but investors in Ottoman war securities are learning that the Germans and Austrians have already issued paper of their own against this gold, so that it would seem that the Teutonic allies are not above issuing paper in unlimited quantities against either their own or other people's gold.—Ottawa Citizen.

Aerial Torpedo Deadly Fire

New Device to be Employed by Teutons Uncanny in Wonderful Control

The fear of overwhelming attacks from the air, which prevailed among the allied nations at the outbreak of the war and until recently, when the comparative ineffectiveness of the Zeppelins seemed demonstrated, is likely to be revived and the terrifying power of these monster airships fully realized if the reports relating to the new aerial torpedo perfected by the Germans prove to be true, says Popular Mechanics.

The accounts of the operation of these torpedoes read like the fantastic tales with this tireless striving for the accomplishment which readers were regaled before the great war became a reality. In many respects the torpedo resembles a submarine torpedo and is said to possess all its destructive power. It is equipped with a delicate wireless apparatus that controls its propelling and steering mechanism, and through this every movement of the torpedo is controlled by the powerful wireless waves sent out from the Zeppelin. As it speeds towards the target the torpedo can be steered up or down or horizontally at the will of the operator. In practice it is simply propelled to a point directly above the object to be destroyed and is then turned vertically downward and dropped like an ordinary bomb.

The new torpedo is said to be about seven feet in length and to have a war head like that of a submarine torpedo. In order to allow it to penetrate a roof or other obstruction before exploding the war head is equipped with a time fuse that delays the explosion for a few seconds after the impact. Carried in the body of the torpedo is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds of high explosives, enough to do great havoc, especially when exploded within an inclosure such as a building. The torpedo is driven by two propellers at the stern and is sustained in the air by two propellers working on vertical axes and placed fore and aft under the body. By means of an arrangement of fins and rudders it is kept from capsizing in the heaviest winds. It is believed that the propellers and other mechanism are operated by compressed air.

While this torpedo can doubtless be made enormously more effective than a bomb that is simply dropped, it has one serious limitation when launched from an airship against fortifications or warships. To be safe from the fire of anti-aircraft guns the airship must either be at a considerable distance from the target or at a great height above the ground. In either case it would be extremely difficult to determine when the torpedo was anywhere near a point directly above the target. In spite of this, however, the Germans have apparently provided themselves with an exceedingly effective weapon of offence in this torpedo.

Hot Dinner Sent 20 Miles

Some of the Difficulties Experienced at the Front

An officer attached to a British motor ambulance convoy working with the French army in the Vosges writes as follows:

"It is quite impossible to purchase any eatables of any sort whatsoever. All our food comes by motor from our base twenty miles away, and as the kitchen cannot be expected to cook the raw meat necessary for forty men, it is sent over ready cooked, and we have a cold luncheon and hot dinner warmed up by the kitchen. The arrival of the motor is a matter of considerable importance. We all have mess tins, and having gathered round the kitchen for the distribution, we eat our meals seated on the running boards of the ambulances, or, as it appears to be more or less perpetually raining here inside the ambulances.

"Our working time table is out of the ordinary. As the road is too dangerous in the dark, and naturally headlights are out of the question, we go up the mountains as soon as it is light, and if unable to bring all wounded down in one journey go up again. The road is so narrow that traffic can only run in one direction at a time, and as it is the only means of movement of the army only a portion of each day can be allocated to the service of the wounded.

"As can be imagined, fighting in this mountainous district is extremely arduous. Before our arrival the poor fellows were brought down in rough horse-drawn country carts, lying on straw."

How to Sharpen Your Knife

In the Woman's Home Companion a contributor gives the following advice as to how to keep knives sharpened:

"Few who undertake to sharpen a knife have any great difficulty in getting a sufficiently keen edge; it is in keeping this edge that the trouble arises. This is due to holding the knife-blade too flat when sharpening."

"By holding the knife-blade very flat a sharp edge can be readily produced, but is so very thin that it is easily broken and the blade is marred by jagged nicks."

"The men who are employed in factories to sharpen the best grade of knives hold the blade at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and really sharpen only the cutting edge itself. This method leaves the blade behind the immediate point of contact sufficiently thick and strong to stand any ordinary usage."

American—I suppose you will abolish the house of lords some day?

Englishman—But I don't see how we can, my boy. There is no precedent for such a thing.

Taking No Chances

German Ships Said to be Fixed For Running Away

"There is no doubt felt in England about this war at all," England knows that if Germany could not do it now, she certainly cannot do it later. As the sporting phrase has it: "If you cannot beat a man when he's just off the grass, it's a very poor lookout for you when he is in training."

Sir Thomas T. Ewing, former minister of defence in the commonwealth of Australia, who is returning with Lady Ewing to Sydney, after a long sojourn in England, made this statement in an interview at Vancouver recently.

As for German battleships, Sir Thomas stated that they were only made to run away.

"To explain what I mean," amplified the Australian visitor with a laugh. "The Germans knew that they would never have a chance with the British in a fair fight, so the heaviest guns have been mounted aft to enable their captains to make a running fight of it. Officers who were in the engagement in the North Sea, in which Sir David Beatty's squadron sunk the Bluecher and disabled three or four other enemy ships, say that the German vessels all had the heaviest batteries aft."

"The most striking thing in England just now," continued Sir Thomas, "is the indescribable imperturbability of Englishmen. I was staying at Richmond during the Zeppelin raid on London. As I am a pretty good sleeper, I did not hear about it until next morning. When I went into the city I expected there would be excited people everywhere. Not at all. Many living in close proximity to where bombs had been dropped had actually slept through it all. Many had come out to see the 'side show' as they called it, and then retired to bed, leaving the anti-aircraft guns to settle with the visitor. You would really have to drop a bomb exactly on top of an Englishman's bed to make him feel nervous about Zeppelins."

Sir Thomas stated that the estimate of 3,000,000 khaki-clad men in England was a moderate one. Wherever one went one saw soldiers.

Sir Thomas who has kept in as close touch as possible with Australia, while absent, remarked that there had been considerable trouble with so-called German-Australians at the beginning of the war. Many of these were loud in their protestations of loyalty. But when it was found that some of their number employed on the docks were putting bombs in the coal loaded into British ships, a rather less generous attitude had been observed by the government towards them.

A SOLDIER'S BUTTON

She wears a soldier's button Pinned somewhere near her heart, And shows to all and sundry She owns a little part Of a soldier who's upsetting The Kaiser's apple cart.

She wears a soldier's button, And feels she's bravely decked. A certain pride of bearing It's easy to detect. She's got a man in khaki, And she holds her head erect.

She wears a soldier's button—There's virtue in the whim. It keeps her strong and patient—When days are dark and grim. She wears her soldier's button, And she fights along with him. —Jesse Pope in London ally Express.

More Munitions Needed

All that is needed here is a sufficiency of output. Germany, thanks to her long and secret preparations, enjoyed in the first year of the war a advantage over the allies from her superabundant supply of munitions. England in this respect had a great deal of leeway to make up, the more so as to the military effort the war has demanded of us proved to be of a magnitude that none of our statesmen or soldiers ever anticipated. We are importing large quantities of munitions from abroad, and every week that passes sees an increasing output from factories at home. Our armies in the field today are far better supplied with guns and shells than they have ever been before; but the need continues clamant; our armies are increasing and the wastage of war is great.—London Daily Chronicle.

Dealers Are Stocking Up

Commercial travellers whose business brings them in very close touch with trade conditions throughout the country report that the assurance of Western Canada's big crop this year has already resulted in a great improvement of business in the country towns. Dealers, as a rule, had allowed their stocks to fall to the lowest margins, but now, with a crop assured, they are ordering heavily. This means not only more business in the country towns, but greater prosperity for the manufacturer and wholesaler, and increased activity in transportation circles. The effect is not felt so quickly in the larger centres as in the little towns, but it is already noticeable even in the principal cities.

Birds Still Outfly Men

Mr. Hawker has just broken a record by flying to a height of 20,000 feet, and one looks round for a standard with which to compare the feat. The average English bird does not as a rule go above 300 feet, and even when migrating he sticks nearer a thousand than two. A flight of wild geese sometimes reaches 2,000 feet, but not invariably. But no aviator has yet outdistanced the highest birds, for the great condor of the Andes is able to attain a height of 27,000 feet.—London Chronicle.

Grain Growers

Need Not Worry

There is no Danger That Carriers Will be Commandeered by Admiralty

Information has come to the department of trade and commerce, at Ottawa, that shippers of western grain fear to ship via Montreal lest the vessels with which they have made contracts to carry their cargoes from Montreal to Great Britain should be commandeered in Montreal by the government for war purposes and the shippers' contracts cancelled thereby.

Owing to this fear it is said that the shippers of Western Canada grain are chartering vessels to United States ports so as to avoid any possible difficulty in respect of such commandeering, and that in this way the tonnage that might otherwise come to Montreal is being diverted.

The minister of trade and commerce states that in respect of vessels engaged and contracted with for the remaining season of the St. Lawrence navigation, shippers may rest assured that no such interference will occur, and that any such chartered vessels will be able to fulfill their actual contract arrangements for the transportation of grain from Montreal.

Habits of the Wild Oat

It is Absolutely Essential to Keep Them Under Control

Only about 10 per cent. of a season's wild oat crop will germinate the same fall. They will not all germinate at one time, in the spring or in the summer. Wild oats germinate far more readily during the first five days of warm spring weather than they do any other time of the year. Hence the importance of fall cultivation.

Wild oats will not germinate through more than 2½ or 3 inches of heavy loam soil, and not more than 4 inches of loamy soil.

If buried more than 5 inches deep the seeds may retain their vitality from three to five years, and germinate when cultivation brings them nearer the surface.

The men who have had experience in the control of wild oats would recommend to farmers without such experience for their serious consideration the following points:

1. The grain to be used for feed should be ground thoroughly before feeding. This will prevent spreading wild oats over the fall cultivated land and avoid infesting the manure during the fall, winter and spring with wild oats so that it can be placed directly from the barns on to the fields.

2. Burn all screenings and all the straw that is not required for winter feeding just as soon as possible after threshing. Fence the straw required so as to keep cattle and horses from feeding at same and scattering seeds over the fields.

3. Double disc and harrow as soon as possible every acre on which wild oats have appeared. This may not germinate any wild oats this fall, but it makes conditions ideal for germination as soon as the frost leaves the ground in the spring. If this work cannot be done in the fall, it should be done first thing in the spring.

4. Some of the land now seeded to oats would, in the ordinary course of events, have been summer-fallowed this year or next year. High prices and shortage of feed have caused farmers to seed land which may have needed cleaning. Summer-fallowing such land next year will, therefore, be a good farming practice, but every effort should be made to secure a large germination of wild oats before the final deep plowing of the summer-fallow.

5. Note that all practices mentioned above are those which are common with farmers who are securing each year the highest yields in a district. Men are finding that farming to produce maximum yields incidentally keeps weeds under control, and many farmers are finding that one acre of wheat yielding 25 bushels per acre is more profitable than one and a half acres yielding 20 bushels per acre.—Department of Agriculture, weeds and seeds branch, Regina, Sask.

Suicides in Budapest

A government decree ordering all factories in Hungary engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods to cease work and to surrender their stocks for military purposes, has thrown 100,000 persons out of work in Bohemia alone, and at least as many more in other parts of the empire, says a Budapest dispatch to the London Post. The decree has affected the Czechs particularly. Wholesale and retail dealers of cotton goods are said to be going bankrupt by hundreds. There is a similar paralysis in building, rubber and other industries. Police reports show that the number of women in Budapest who have committed suicide has increased enormously during the last year. Seventy per cent. of the suicides are ascribed to poverty.

Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria has \$8,000,000 invested in Germany and Austria, according to the Cri de Paris. The paper asserts Ferdinand recently told friends that he was constantly haunted by a presentiment of assassination.

"I constantly dream that I will be picked up dead from the steps of my palace," he is quoted as saying.

Maloney (reading life insurance circular: Plawat's a table av expectancy?)

Casey—Shure, it's something that proves by statistics that ye won't live as long after ye are 60 as ye did before."

SLEIGHS! WAGONS! WAGON BOXES!

The Bain is the old reliable vehicle.
Sleighs with cast and steel shoes
Wagons in high and low gears
Boxes, grain tight and well ironed
and all made of the best seasoned
material.

THEY WILL GIVE YOU LONG YEARS OF SERVICE

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.

AGENTS, DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

"Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund"

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

From pasture on the old Manassah Weber farm west of Didsbury, bay mare and foal; black gelding, star on forehead; 4 young bays; all but colt branded with an (acorn) on right hip. Reward will be given for information leading to recovery sent to Mr. FRED MOYLE, Didsbury.

STRAYED

4 yearlings branded **WH** quarter circle over on right hip, fresh brand. Were last seen at Norman Clarke's farm on Friday, November 13th. Information leading to recovery will be rewarded by sending the information to W. H. MacFarlane, Elkton, P. O. d8p

FOR SALE

110 acres, three miles north and half mile east of Didsbury. 35 acres broken, house, barn and well, fenced, an A1 dairy farm. This is a good stock farm as there is a small lake on one side. Apply to W. H. MacFarlane, Elkton, for terms. d8p

ESTRAY

Five pigs about 125 pounds each. Came to C. Youngs farm west of Didsbury about two weeks ago. Owner can have same by applying to D. Ross on the Youngs farm and paying expenses of advertising. d8p

Is your subscription to the Pioneer paid up?

Re Packing of Parcels for Soldiers at the Front

The Post Office department, Ottawa, has sent us the following instructions re sending parcels to soldiers, and if they are followed out will doubtless insure parcels reaching their destination in better condition.

The public is urged to exercise every care in packing parcels for the troops, as careful packing is absolutely essential to ensure delivery of the parcels in good order.

Parcels sent abroad require a higher standard of packing than is necessary in the Canadian Parcel post, and this applies with even greater force to parcels for the troops. Those which are inadequately packed run great risk of damage or loss of contents.

Thin cardboard boxes, such as

shoe boxes, and thin wooden boxes, should not be used; nor does a single sheet of ordinary brown paper afford sufficient protection. The following forms of packing are recommended.

- (1) Strong double cardboard boxes, preferably those made of corrugated cardboard, and having lids which completely enclose the sides of the boxes.
- (2) Strong wooden boxes.
- (3) Several folds of stout packing paper.
- (4) Additional security is afforded by an outer covering of linen, calico, or canvas, which should be securely sewn up.

The address of the parcel should be written in ink on the cover preferably in two places.

The address of the sender of the parcel should also be stated in order that it may be returned if undeliverable. The contents of the parcel should be stated in writing on the cover.

In the case of parcels sent to the Mediterranean Force, they should be very strongly packed. They should be as near round as possible, and well padded with shavings, crumpled paper, or similar protective material. The outer covering should consist of strong linen, calico or canvas, and should be securely sewn up. The use of wooden or metal boxes with square corners is undesirable, as parcels so packed are liable to injure other parcels in transit. No perishable articles should be sent, and anything likely to become soft or sticky, such as chocolates, should be enclosed in tins. Parcels merely wrapped in paper or packed in thin cardboard boxes, such as shoe boxes, cannot be accepted.

Garbutt Business College CALGARY, ALBERTA

SUBJECTS: Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Rapid Calculation, Correspondence, Penmanship, Office Practice, Commercial Law, Salesmanship, Arithmetic, Multigraphing, Dictaphone Work, Billing, Higher Accountancy, Matriculation.

Our graduates are being placed in responsible positions at initial salaries ranging from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per month. Write for information to

F. G. GARBUTT, President

Schools from coast to coast



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.

Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.

Didsbury . . . Alberta



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120
Didsbury . . . Alberta



W. C. GOUDER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds . . . Alberta

W. A. Austin
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury . . . Alberta

For

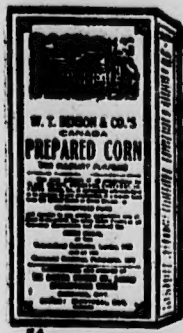
Seasonable Goods at right prices

Call on

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, Didsbury

More than half a
Century of Quality
is behind every
package of

BENSON'S



**Corn
Starch**

Always order
by the name
BENSON'S
in order to get
what you want

Practically every
grocer in Canada
has **BENSON'S**.

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Your Children While Teething.
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums,
Alleviates the Pain, Disperses Wind Colic, and
is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diar-
rhea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big
laundry bills. Wash it with soap and
water. All stores or direct. State style
and size. For 25c we will mail you
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA,
Limited
68 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

Imported "OUT OF ORDER" "RUN DOWN" "OUT OF
SUFFERERS FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES,
RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, BRUISES, PILES,
and all other ailments. For FREE CURE and MEDICAL ADVICE
write to: DR. J. H. HARRIS, 1000 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.
and enclose 10c for postage. No need to pay for medicine.
We will send you a complete course of treatment for
your ailment. Absolutely FREE.
We follow no circulars. No advertising. Dr. J. H. HARRIS
1000 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003. We want to prove
THAT THERE IS NO CURE FOR YOUR AILMENT.

WANTED—Ladies to do plan and
light sewing at home, whole or
spare time; work sent any distance;
charges paid; send stamp for particu-
lars.—National Manufacturing
Company, Montreal.

Canada After the War

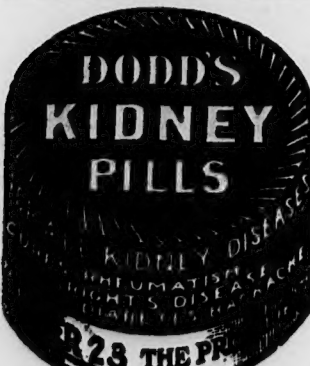
The statistics of immigration show
that the European wars of the last
century were all followed by a marked
increase in the flow of emigration
towards the North American continent.
That happened at the close of the
Napoleonic wars, when the mari-
time provinces received a great in-
flux of settlers. After the Crimean
war again immigrants poured into On-
tario and Quebec and a similar tide
occurred after the Franco-German
war. This phenomenon was specially
visible in the United States, which
during the greater part of last century
remained the chief centre of attraction
for the European expatriates. Canada's
turn came notably after the South
African war, and it is a reasonable
conjecture that the end of the
present world conflict will be
marked by a tremendous outflow of re-
turned fighting men to the Dominion.
—Toronto World.

Minard's Liniment used by Physi-
cians.

"What did you learn at school?"
he manager asked the fair applicant
for the stenographer's job.
"I learned," she replied, "that spell-
ing is essential to a stenographer."
The manager chuckled. "Good! Now,
let me hear you spell 'essential'." The
girl hesitated for the fraction of a
second. "There are three ways," she
replied; "which do you prefer?"

There may be other corn cures, but
Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the
head of the list so far as results are
concerned.

Mrs. Homespun—What'll we contrib-
ute to the minister's donation par-
ty?
Farmer Homespun—Wal, I dunno,
lanarn! Taters is 'way up, pork is
'way up, fowl is 'way up; we'll save
money by giving him money.



W. N. U. 1060

Slump in Mining

War Having Bad Effect on Canada's
Mineral Development

The war has had a bad effect on
the mineral development of the Do-
minion. This is owing to the fact that
prospecting has been greatly curtailed
since the war began and also be-
cause development of claims has been
extensively hampered.

The government grants a 21-year
lease to all claims on condition that
a certain amount of development of
the mine or well is made during the
first year. Now many claim workers
have applied to the government for an
extension of time because the required
progress has not been made during
the first year. Recently discoveries
of oil have been made around Great
Slave lake, but so restricted is the
circulation that the claims remain un-
worked, this in spite of the fact that
the prospectors have reported "stand-
ing knee deep in crude oil." Any
other time there would have been a
boom.

St. Vitus Dance In Young Children

Can Only Be Cured by En-
riching the Blood and
Toning up the Blood

One of the commonest forms of ner-
vous trouble that afflicts young child-
ren is St. Vitus dance. This is be-
cause of the great demand made on
the body by growth and development,
together with the added strain caused
by study. It is when these demands
become so great that they impoverish
the blood, and the nerves fail to re-
ceive their full supply of nourishment
that St. Vitus dance develops. The
remarkable success of Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills in curing St. Vitus dance
should lead parents to give this great
blood-building medicine to their child-
ren at the first signs of the approach
of the trouble. Pallor, listless-
ness, inattention, restlessness, and
irritability are all symptoms which
early show that the blood and nerves
are failing to meet the demand upon
them. Here is proof of the great
value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in
cases of this kind. Mrs. Alfred Socher,
R.R. No. 5, Dunnville, Ont., says:
"Our ten-year-old daughter, Violet,
suffered very severely from St. Vitus
dance. The trouble came on so gradu-
ally that we were not alarmed until
it affected her legs and arms, which
would twitch and jerk to such an ex-
tent that she could scarcely walk and
could not hold anything in her hands
steadily. She suffered for about five
months before we began giving Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills, but she had not
taken these long before we found that
they were the right medicine, and af-
ter she had taken nine boxes she had
fully recovered her former health, and
strength. I can strongly recommend
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to every par-
ent having a child suffering from St.
Vitus dance or any form of nervous-
ness."

In troubles of this kind no other
medicine has met with such success
as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can
get these Pills through any medicine
dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or
six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Wil-
liams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Why They Cheered

When Al Saunders struck the saw-
dust trail in Scranton, Pa., over a
year ago, the throng in the great
Billy Sunday tabernacle broke out in
cheers. It was a country-wide event.
Why the people cheered so vociferously,
and the story of this man's life
before and after conversion, including
the year of miracles of grace, will be
told in a two-part serial story in the
Sunday School Times, an every-week
religious paper published at Phila-
delphia, Pa. Partly because of a de-
sire to spread this man's testimony to
the saving power of Jesus Christ, the
Sunday School Times will send a
three weeks' free trial of their paper
including this two-part story as long
as the printed supply lasts, if you men-
tion the article wanted.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's
Friend.

Unexpected Chicken

A stranger, arriving in a small
town, hailed a passing resident and in-
quired, "Can you direct me to a place
where they take boarders?"
"Hemmandhaws keeps 'em," the
man replied.
"Is that a pretty good place?"
"Fair to midlin'."
"Have chicken very often for din-
ner?"
"Reg'lar and unexpected."
"What do you mean by regular and
unexpected?"
"They have chicken reg'lar every
Sunday—"
"I see—"
"And they also have it when an
automobile unexpectedly kills one in
the road."

It is usually safe to say that when
a child is pale, sickly, peevish and
restless, the cause is worms. These
parasites range the stomach and in-
testines, causing serious disorders of
the digestion and preventing the in-
fant from deriving sustenance from
food. Miller's Worm Powders, by de-
stroying the worms, corrects these
faults of the digestion and serves to
restore the organs to healthy action.

"I am in politics for my health,"
said the Boss.
"But you seem pretty well fixed fi-
nancially," expostulated the more vot-
er.
"True, but my health requires a
certain amount of physical comfort
and enjoyment."

SUMMER SKIN TROUBLES.

Sunburn, blistering, and irritation
are the commonest form of sum-
mer skin troubles, and Zam-Buk ends
these very quickly. It works in two
ways. As soon as applied, its anti-
septic powers get to work and kill all
the poison in a wound, a sting or a
sore. This generally ends the smart-
ing and the pain. Then Zam-Buk be-
gins the healing process, and fresh
healthy tissue is built up. For sore,
blistered feet, sore hands, heat rashes,
baby's heat spots, sore places due to
perspiration, etc., you can't equal Zam-
Buk. It also cures cuts, ulcers,
abscesses, piles, and all inflamed and
diseased conditions of skin and sub-
jacent tissue. Drugists and stores
everywhere sell Zam-Buk, 50c. box.
Use Zam-Buk Soap also, 25c. per
tablet. All stores, or Zam-Buk Co.,
Toronto.

Costliest of Wars

Cost of Present War Will Exceed All
the Wars of Nineteenth
Century

That this is the most expensive
war ever waged is beyond dispute.
To our empire it is already a costlier
business than the whole of our
great and little wars of the nine-
teenth century put together. The
overthrow of Napoleon, spreading
over many years and campaigns, in-
volved us in an outlay of \$4,000,000,
000. Our three greatest wars in the
last century, including the Napoleonic,
cost \$5,750,000,000—a total which our
ultimate liability in the present war
will assuredly exceed. Our South
African War bill was \$1,250,000,000—
small by comparison.

The most striking contrast, how-
ever, may be obtained by reference
to the long Crimean campaign, for
which we had to pay only \$350,000,
000. The greatest previous war of
recent times, the Russo-Japanese,
involved the contestants in less than
\$2,500,000,000 together. Months ago
France's outlay on the present war
exceeded her expenses in the Ger-
man campaign of 1870-71, which to-
talled \$1,580,000,000. France, indeed,
has spent on the campaign during a
few months far more than she did
in all her Napoleonic wars during the
twenty-four years from 1811 to 1815—
a matter of no more than \$1,275,000,
000.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Re-
ward for any case of Catarrh that
cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh
Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F.
J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and be-
lieve him perfectly honest in all business
transactions and financially able to carry
out any obligations made by him.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally,
acting directly upon the blood and mu-
cous surfaces of the system. Testimonials
sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle.
Sold by all druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipa-
tion.

The Walls of Canada

Then, as to the recruiting capacity
of the United States, is it really so
much inferior to that of Canada? In
1914 the Canadian Permanent Force
consisted of 73,500 men and the active
militia of 73,500, but we had nobody
to tell us of our impotence and to the
present war we have sent fully fifty
thousand, more are going all the time,
and we have thousands more ready
and eager to go. We are not great on
coast fortifications, but as we see our
men marching to the ships we para-
phrase the Spartan King and say:
"These are the walls of Canada and
every man is a brick."—Montreal
Herald.

"Today for the first time, I was re-
ally delighted to hear my neighbor's
piano going."

"Something worth listening to, I
suppose?"

"I should say so. I heard the instal-
ment men taking it away."

A Good Thing

When It Comes Along Don't Let It
Get Away From You

"I really feel that it is hardly pos-
sible to say too much in favor of
Grape-Nuts as a health food," writes a
lady.

"For 9 or 10 years I had suffered
from indigestion and chronic constipa-
tion, caused by the continued use of
coffee and rich, heavy foods. My ail-
ments made my life so wretched that
I was eager to try anything that held
out a promise of help. And that is
how I happened to buy a package of
Grape-Nuts last spring."

"That ended my experiments. For
in Grape-Nuts I found exactly what I
wanted and needed. From the day I
began to use it I noticed an improve-
ment and in a very few weeks I found
my health was being restored."

"My digestive apparatus now works
perfectly and chronic constipation has
been entirely relieved. I have gained
in weight materially, and life is a
very pleasant thing to me so long as I
use Grape-Nuts once or twice a day. I
have found by experiment that if I
leave it off for a few days my health
suffers."

"A physician in our town has great
success in treating stomach troubles,
and the secret of it is that he puts his
patient on Grape-Nuts food—it always
brings back the power of digestion."

Name given by Canadian Postum
Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road
to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Rea-
son."

Ever read the above letter? A new
one appears from time to time. They
are genuine, true, and full of human
interest.

Dietetic Blended Meals

Blended Rations Served on C.P.R.
Dining Cars Adapted for the
Traveller

"How much may a man eat on a
train journey and still not have indi-
gestion?" Such was the problem
facing Mr. W. A. Cooper, manager of
the C.P.R. dining car system, and
this problem he thinks he has solved
with the aid of Dr. Harvey Wiley, the
well known specialist of New York.
Here, for instance, is a recommended
selection of foods for breakfast, lun-
cheon and supper on the Imperial
Limited:

Breakfast—Cereal with Cream,
Fried Eggs with Rasher Bacon, Corn
Muffins, Cocoa. 85c.

Luncheon—Chicken Bouillon, Span-
ish Omelet, Peach and Tapioca Pud-
ding, Coffee. 95c.

Supper—Mock Turtle Soup, Lamb
Chops, Bread, Rice Pudding, Coffee,
1.15.

According to Mr. Cooper, one needs
on a train journey only about two-
thirds of the quantity of food which
would be assimilated while engaged in
ordinary occupation at home, and as-
cribes the overeating on trains as due
to the desire for a pleasant inter-
lude on the train journey. This new
scheme of "Dietetic Blended Meals"
is therefore introduced not with the
object of inducing travellers to spend
more money, but to spend less, the
object of the railway being to secure
contented and not dyspeptic travelers.
With each menu is presented a short
homily on food written by Dr. Wiley
to the following effect:

"The four essential elements of food
are the proteins, or nitrogenous foods,
the carbohydrates, such as sugar and
starch, the fats, such as oil and butter,
and mineral matters, such as lime,
potash and phosphoric acid."

"The dietetic blended foods on the
Canadian Pacific dining car service
menus have been arranged so that the
traveller, in choosing one of these
suggested meals will secure a ration
which is dietetic, that is, nourishing
and wholesome, and at the same time
properly blended. Thus each of these
blended rations will supply all the
nutritional need of the traveller and
not burden the digestive apparatus
with any excess of the essential ele-
ments of food. As a result, the travel-
ler will be better nourished, will suffer
less discomfort and be in less danger
from injury by overeating than he
could possibly be if, without expert
knowledge of the nature of foods, he
should select a meal for himself."

A Thorough Pill.—To clear the
stomach and bowels of impurities and
irritants is necessary when their ac-
tion is irregular. The Pills that will
do this work thoroughly are
Purman's Vegetable Pills, which are
mild in action but mighty
in results. They purge painlessly and
effectively, and work a permanent
cure. They can be used without fear
by the most delicately constituted,
as there are no painful effects preced-
ing their gentle operation.

Origin of Khaki Uniforms

Khaki Worn by British Army For
More Than Forty Years

In a recent article on the "The Art
of Deception in War" it was stated
that "In the Boer war khaki first
came into general use." This is a
correspondent points out) is not in
accordance with the facts. Khaki
has been in the British army on
active service for more than forty
years. It was in use in the Jowaki
Expedition in 1877. Again all troops
(British and native) engaged in the
Afghanistan war, 1878-90-80, wore
khaki. Even the shoes were tan-col-
ored leather, sword belts and sabre
scabbards were tan colored leather,
helmets were covered with khaki cov-
ers and pugarees. Buttons and
buckles were not polished. The pomp
of the parade ground was entirely ab-
sent. In the second campaign of that
war, 1879-90, the carrying of colors
into action was abandoned, they being
left with the depots at the base.
By the way, khaki is a Hindustani
word, meaning brown.

Charles W. Morse, the noted finan-
cier, began life humbly and hates
false pride.

"False pride," Mr. Morse said at a
dinner in New York in honor of his
new steamship line to Bermuda, "be-
sides being silly is a very real imped-
iment to business success."

"I'll never forget the wise advice
that an old employer of mine once
gave to a youth who had a good deal
of false pride."

"The youth was complaining about
the hard times his enforced idleness
and so forth. My old employer cut
him off gruffly with the words:

"Well, George, if you can't obtain
a position these days why don't you
look up a job?"

The new baby had proved itself the
possessor of extraordinary lung pow-
ers. One day baby's brother, little
Johnny, said to his mother: "Ma, my
little brother came from heaven,
didn't he?"

"Yes, dear," answered the mother.
Johnny was silent for a minute,
and then he went on: "I say, ma!"

"What is it, Johnny?"

"I don't blame the angels for sling-
ing him out, do you?"

Honest Confession

Marjorie—Everybody seems to
notice whether you go to church.

Madge—Yes, dear, that's the only
reason I go.

"A relative of mine that I never saw
before came to the house last night."

"Never saw before, eh? What's his
name?"

"He hasn't got any yet, but we in-
tend to christen him William."

What a Million Mothers Avoid

More than a million careful
mothers have intuitively
known the dangers of poison-
ous fly destroyers. They have
known that such preparations
contain arsenic in deadly quan-
tities. They have realized the
peril to little children that ac-
companies the use of fly poisons.

But for those who have no
learned of these dangers, we
quote from a recent issue of the
Child Hygiene Magazine,
which comments upon thirty-five
cases of children being poisoned
last year:

"The danger to children is
great, and the danger to adults,
is by no means inconsiderable."

In the December issue of the
Michigan State Medical Journal,
an editorial on the same subject
cites 47 cases and goes on to state:

"Arsenical fly poisons are as
dangerous as the phosphorus
match. They should be aban-
doned. There are as efficient
and more sanitary ways of
catching or killing flies. And
fly poisons, if used at all,
should not be used in homes
where there are children, or
where children visit."

TANGLEFOOT

"The Sanitary Fly Destroyer"

Non-Poisonous

Catches the Germ With the Fly

Made in Canada by

THEO. & W. THUM CO.

Dept. 234 Walkerville, Ont.

American Address:

Grand Rapids, Mich.

(50)

No Cure More Guaranteed Corns

Never known to fail;
acts without pain in
24 hours. Is soothing,
healing; takes the
sting right out. No remedy so quick,
safe and sure as Putnam's Painless
Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c
per bottle.

Big Acreage This Year

The Largest Area of Wheat Ever
Sown in Canada

The largest area ever sown to wheat
in Canada is how the census and
statistics branch of the Canadian gov-
ernment describes the present in an
official bulletin.

The bulletin says: "Wheat is es-
timated to occupy this year a total
area of 12,896,000 acres, which is
more by 1,662,500 acres, or 14.8 per
cent., than the area sown for 1914,
and more by 2,602,100 acres or 25
per cent. than the area harvested in
1914, the area sown for last year hav-
ing been reduced by 939,600 acres,
the estimated aggregate of total fail-
ures through the winter-killing of fall
wheat (211,500 acres), and also
through drought affecting spring
wheat (723,100 acres). Not only is
the wheat area this year, under double
stimulus of patriotic impulse and the
high prices, twenty-five per cent. in
excess of last year's harvested area,
but it is also the largest area ever
sown to wheat in Canada. As pre-
viously reported, the area to be har-
vested of fall sown wheat in Canada
is 1,208,700 acres, the balance of 11,
687,300 acres having been sown this
spring.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the
house.

The Candling of Eggs

The live stock department at Ot-
tawa has issued a timely bulletin on
the candling of eggs. The value of
this bulletin is largely in the excellent
illustrations, which would be difficult
to reproduce in the ordinary news-
paper, and the attention of those in-
terested is therefore directed to the
procuring of pamphlet 3, poultry divi-
sion, revised edition, livestock branch,
Ottawa. By writing for this, it is pos-
sible to obtain the latest and most
practical information for candling of
eggs, which should be packed for win-
ter use.

Stranger—What're they going to do
to that man? What's he done?"
Phoney Pete—Oh him! He's re-
hearing the crowd for the tenderfoot
stunt they're goin' to pull off tonight
if they kin catch one snoopin' round.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of
Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE
LIVER PILLS

will put you right
in a few days.

They do
their duty.

Cure
Consti-
pation,

Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Pearl Food

London Soon Will Ring Up New York

Marconi Says But For War Atlantic Telephone Wireless Would be in Operation Now

"There is not a shadow of doubt that wireless telephony across the Atlantic ocean is assured in the future," said William Marconi in a talk to the New York Times.

Mr. Marconi expressed deep interest in the news that Washington had talked by wireless with Honolulu, and that efforts were under way to connect up with Japan. He said:

"While it is likely that the operators had to wait for advantageous atmospheric conditions, the fact that wireless telephony was accomplished from Washington to Honolulu is extremely interesting. It does not matter if for the present such a result is possible only under ideal conditions. That talking over such a distance has been possible makes it certain that whatever obstacles may exist at present in the way of a fairly perfect service will be removed after further experiments.

"Two years ago I said that within a few years arrangements would be perfected so that telephonic wireless across the Atlantic would be established. Had it not been for the war, which made it necessary to stop our experiments, we would probably have had a transatlantic telephone wireless service by now. London might be talking over the telephone every day with New York.

"After the war a service will be installed as rapidly as we are able to do it. When that is accomplished London and New York will be within a half hour's conversational distance. It will undoubtedly be possible, once the system is going, to get into telephone communication with New York as easily as from New York to Chicago.

"Atmospheric disturbances must, of course, be taken into consideration. At times they will delay the work of making connections and otherwise cause trouble. In the event of terrific storms at sea the wireless would work slower. But constant experiments ought to do a great deal to remove such difficulties.

"Whether wireless telephony across the Atlantic will for years to come be anything more than an expensive luxury is another matter. Millionaires could talk without feeling the pinch, and urgent business conversations might be conducted that way, but I am afraid the general public would find the cost too high. Still, as time goes on, the expense will be reduced, so that the wireless telephone will be an actually practicable means of communication for those having urgent need of it.

"The time will come after the war when a man may take up a receiver in his London home or office, ask central to connect him with New York, and do his talking without any more effort than if he were in conversation over a wire with Paris. Wireless telephone messages would be communicated through a wireless station in London, transmitted direct to some coast station, received at a station on the Atlantic coast, and put through to the individual at the other end of the telephone with no break.

"An ordinary receiver such as is now used could be employed at each end. The voice would be as clear and distinct as if those talking were not separated by the ocean."

What Prohibition Would Do

An Old Country Opinion as to the Benefits of Prohibition

The following interesting paragraph appears in an English paper:

"The day has gone by when alcohol could be defeated. No man who knows the truth about it now takes it for his health; science has proved beyond all doubt that alcohol has no good thing to give a man, a woman or a child. Even the moderate use of it dims the vision, impairs the judgment, reduces strength, hastens fatigue and weakens the body's power of resistance. We have allowed the evil thing to grow up in our midst not knowing half how evil a thing it was; we have allowed it to drug a great mass of our people so that all that is best in them is deadened and we cannot leave the fate of the nation in the hands of these people now. England must be ruled by those who love her most and not by those who love her least. And so the brave and noble and natural way is to treat this enemy of home as we treat the enemy in France and Belgium—we must drive it out."

It is said that prohibition would throw many people out of work, and it is true. It would throw out of work thousands of workhouse and prison and asylum officials and would make busier thousands of people who make bread and boots for little children and shells for our brave troops. The truth is that trade would right itself in an amazingly short time without this poison forever sapping its foundations. We must do each one of us what lies in our power. At least we can follow the king. Surely then we shall not bow down before it now when it has allied itself not with the allies of freedom but with the enemies of the king. We will follow the king to the victory.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

"Maggie manages to spend every week-end in the country."

"How does she do it?"

"Every Saturday she hires out to do cooking for some suburban family."

"Really, Isabel, I just hate to pay war prices on these imported delicacies."

"Still, dear, would it not seem cowardly to shirk our share of the suffering?"

Anomalies of the War

Close Fighting With Hand Bombs and Body Armor as in Days of Old

At the outbreak of the present war, many people of experience were convinced that fighting would be conducted at exceptionally long range, the armies being miles apart, and hardly visible to each other, even in large bodies, by the naked eye alone. High power long range infantry rifles and ordinance of from five to fifteen miles range made it seem nearly certain that one could not advance openly toward the other to any point within the range of fire. The great development of the aeroplane and other aircraft made surprise attacks, in force, next to impossible. So, altogether, it seemed certain that this war would be fought out at long range. But one very important element entered into this war as it has entered no other war before, and completely reversed the situation. Instead of being fought at far greater range than any previous wars, it is to a very great extent being fought out at a far shorter range than any previous wars except those of decidedly ancient history. Before the war had been many weeks old the sappers developed their science to a point where it brought two contending armies literally face to face at distances measured by yards or even feet instead of miles. The science of trench digging has been developed to such an extent that each army worms its way through the ground toward the other, invisibly, until their foremost trenches parallel the enemy at only a few yards. When such points are reached, the men in the firing trench of each side resort to the only practicable kind of warfare—the ancient and antiquated warfare of throwing bombs at one another by hand or by catapult, as circumstances require. A more deadly game, though of the same idea, as angry school boys, "stoning" one another. Bomb throwers, of course, must be more exposed than other trench men because they must see where to throw and must get sufficiently above surface to throw the bombs. To protect them in such exposed positions, ancient methods are again resorted to. They wear small rounded and tapered steel helmets which will successfully turn away bullets, shrapnel balls, and shell fragments which would mean certain death without them. They also wear large and tapered steel breast and stomach plates arranged and supported in much the same manner as an umpire's pad, only it stops rifle balls instead of base balls.

So, in the midst of the most modern and furious war ever known, we have the most ancient and antiquated form of fighting and defense—hand bombs and body armor.

Dogged Does It

It Was Dogged Determination and Energy That Made the Late Sir Wm. Van Horne Successful

Every boy ought to read the story of the rise of Sir William Van Horne from messenger boy to one of the greatest railway builders and presidents in the world.

His life motto was: "Dogged does it." Look in Webster's Dictionary and you will see that "dogged" means, "obstinately determined or persistent."

That was the quality that made William Van Horne, the messenger boy, one of the great men of his day. When he was a very small boy, an orphan, poor and living on a farm in Illinois, he was deeply interested in geology. A neighbor boy had a copy of "Lyell's Principles of Geology." The Van Horne boy wanted to borrow it, but the other boy would not lend it. Young William paid him \$2 for the use of the book for six weeks. Then he bought some foolscap paper and spent the nights of the latter part of December in his cold garret copying the book, and almost freezing. He copied the whole book, and he made a pen and ink production, as well as he could, of every one of its thousand pictures. When he had finished the book he knew every word in it.

It was this passion to learn, this thoroughness and ambition and dogged determination and energy that made him successful. He gained an efficient knowledge of everything he undertook to do, and it is related of him that when he went to build the Canadian Pacific Railroad he knew more about how to lay the track than men who had been working at that and nothing else all their lives. Yet the laying of a railway track was only one of thousands of things that William Van Horne had learned how to do, and to do thoroughly.

That motto of his is a good thing for every boy to remember: "Dogged does it."

Municipal Potato Growing

The city of Calgary last spring found itself in possession of 70 acres of park land which it was decided to bring under cultivation in order that it might be sown to lawn grass for future park purposes. The value of potatoes in preparing land for lawn grass was well understood and the council decided to put this land in potatoes. The crop is now being harvested and promises to yield 12,000 bushels. These potatoes will be supplied to the hospitals and other institutions, and whatever is left, after retaining sufficient seed for other plots next year, will be sold to the public at 35c a bushel. The potatoes grown at Calgary are of excellent quality, and so great is the interest in this crop that a special potato show is to be held to demonstrate the possibilities of potato raising in this part of Southern Alberta.

Here is another inviolable rule: No poor man can afford daughters.

Effects of War on Germany

Business is at Standstill, Traffic is Decreasing and Little Male Labor is Employed

A Swiss merchant who has just returned from Berlin confirms what already has been said several times regarding life in the German capital, at first sight appearing quite normal, but afterwards, especially to those who have been there before, showing many and obvious symptoms of being very different from ordinary times. Business is at a standstill, traffic has enormously decreased, no building is being done, comparatively little male labor is employed and there is an increasing number of women workers. All these and many other signs testify to abnormal conditions. Nevertheless the Berlin population still is very optimistic, and any one sitting in a frequent cafe of an evening may often hear the words, "We are invincible." If the English are mentioned it is a sure sign for the clenching of fists and the raising of voices, which immediately become harsh. The conclusion is always the same: "We must get to Calais."

Calais, says the Swiss merchant, is still the German goal, and the French, Russians, Serbians and Italians hardly count in the war, being considered as merely temporary enemies. The detested, abhorred, hereditary and permanent enemy still is England.

"There's more joy in Berlin over one Englishman killed than over ten thousand Russians made prisoners." This explains the popularity of the submarine warfare and of Zeppelin murders, these being Germany's sole weapons for hitting direct at England, although in certain quarters it is the opinion that the submarine warfare is in reality injuring her more than England. The government, however, according to this man, does not dare put an end to it for fear of popular discontent and to a certain extent admitting that a mistake has been committed.

Some Expert Advice

Promote a Spirit of Friendliness Instead of Rivalry

At the recent convention at Chicago of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, the following significant statements were made:

"Get the smaller towns around you lined up and working with the farmers to show them how to produce better crops, how to use the government bulletins, how to market their produce to better advantage, how to get railway and trolley lines and better highway systems. Promote a spirit of friendliness instead of one of red-hot rivalry. Get acquainted with your neighbor, you might like him."

"Unless a municipality does some municipal thinking, it will never attain full development as a municipality. The leading citizens must be able to see beyond their own interests. Every one who is able and willing to work must have an opportunity. It is idleness that kills. A municipality will not enjoy a healthy growth unless all parts of it are developed symmetrically. The leaders in a municipality should make a study of municipal conscience and consciousness—and there should be no selfishness mixed with it."

Rob Russian Palace

Famous Palace of Villanov Despoiled by Berlin Museum Official

The famous palace of Villanov, near Warsaw, has been despoiled of all its treasures, not sacked by a mob of soldiers, but by a Berlin museum official named Erdmann, with the sanction of the military governor, General von Beseler. The palace, built in 1673 to 1694, contained thousands of Polish relics. Crate after crate was sent away addressed to Berlin, packed with ancient armor, swords, personal effects of Jan III., Turkish rags captured during the Ottoman raid, Court correspondence between Austria and Poland during Jan's reign, Michael Angelo's statue of Moses, numerous portraits of Polish Royalties and other notable pictures, parchments and books. Erdmann announced he intended next to clear out Warsaw palaces and museums. The Poles are infuriated, and Russians stigmatize this as one of the most cold-blooded thefts of the war.

Russian Fleet in Black Sea

The special correspondent of the Paris Temps in Moscow, quoting from the Sebastopol paper Rannieye Outro, states that in Russian naval circles the services of the Black Sea fleet during the year which has just elapsed, are highly appreciated. This fleet has, says the Rannieye Outro, paralyzed the activity of the enemy ships, it has destroyed Turkish commerce, and demolished the two principal food and coal stores, Eregli and Soungouidak. It has frustrated all Turkish attempts to transport troops by way of the sea to the Dardanelles or Caucasus zones. Furthermore, more than 100 large transports and several hundred barges have been sunk causing great losses in war material to the Turks. It concludes the Russian paper, the British navy has brilliantly performed the difficult task of chasing the Germans out of European waters, the Russian fleet on its side, is without rival in the Black Sea. It has splendidly performed the task entrusted to it.

The plan of continuous recruiting is to be followed if any more men are called for in Canada.

Under this system permanent recruiting depots are established in the larger centres which will enlist men continuously. These men will then be distributed to different units.

The plan, which was adopted some time ago, has worked well.

Soldiers' Favorite Songs

Splendid Results From Y.M.C.A. Work Among Soldiers at the Front

Giving an account of his experiences in France, where for three months he had charge of the Gordon Memorial Y.M.C.A. Hut, the Rev. W. L. Stephen, M.A., Dumbarton, said that the war had been full of surprises, but none had been greater than the part the Y.M.C.A. had been able to play. It was the one organization to cope with the unexpected need. Speaking on the spirit of the men, he remarked that when they were going out to the firing line they had many things to think about. They spoke to a minister then as they would at no other time in their lives. There was a great deal of misunderstanding of the men out there. Some people drew them as deeply religious, almost saints and others drew them as reckless and rollicking. The truth, as usual, lay between. Every evening the soldiers had a sing-song, when the program consisted of such songs as "When Irish Eyes are Smiling," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Here We Are, Here We Are Again," and "A Little Child Shall Lead Them." The chorus of the latter was generally sung with peculiar heartiness by the married men. It was not satisfactory to know that in some camps 70 per cent. were married men. There was extraordinary talent in Kitchener's Army, and there was never any difficulty in getting a pianist. At the Sunday evening services the favorite hymns sung were "Eternal Father, Strong to Save," "Rock of Ages," "O, God, Our Help in Ages Past," and "Old Hundred."

More Prophecies

Astrologist Says Stars Bode No Good for the Kaiser

The autumn number of Astrological Journal issued by the National Astrological Society, which has just appeared, devotes the greater part of its space to the European war, making some interesting predictions. This journal is edited by Mr. Walter H. Lewis, an operatic composer, of Manchester, N.H., who has been a student of astrology for many years.

In an article entitled "The Outcome of the War" Prophecy has this to say:

"The opening of the second year of the great war was marked by the fall of Warsaw. With Uranus passing through Aquarius, Russia is about to go through the throes of a great reformation and will eventually develop into one of the most important countries of the world. Its possibilities are limitless. Uranus passing through the sign ruling any country tears down to build up the better, and Russia is already showing the world the good effects of national prohibition. In 1916 Russia commences her upward career, and the Tsar and Kaiser come into serious influences of their lives. Uranus governs socialism, which is gradually establishing itself in all nations. Its effects are such as to take away past evils and install methods in anticipation of the future universal good, in preparation for the Great Beyond.

"Absolute monarchy is a thing of the past, and St. John's Revelation tells us the princes of earth are to be abolished.

"The private control of currency, on a gold basis, will be ended and the people will learn that money is but a receipt for labor, when the difficulties of settling the great war are finally overcome and a universal international exchange established, based on creative and productive effort, and concerning the money market will be abolished.

"The year 1916 may be characterized as the 'beginning of the end,' and it is indicated, early in the year, the Kaiser meets with reverses, revolution and termination of his career. The yellow peril is a misnomer, as the world will soon have every reason to thank Japan and learn from the Orient. The wild advance of the Occident has tended to depart from nature and to substitute artifice, and it must pay for its folly. The world has now entered the domain typified by the human side of the great Sphinx, he face. Twelve thousand years ago the Sphinx was built to commemorate the recession of the equinox from the virgin into the lion, hence the lions body and human face. The lion is ruled by the sun, which governs gold, but it is now being relegated to the past and the human side of the zodiac is here, when labor, not substance, controls. The question hereafter will be, not how much money can we hoard away from the people but how much good can we do for the world. Wealth will consist of wisdom, not money.

Make Good Profit on Sheep

To make a profit of \$26 on an outlay of \$40 on eight sheep in five months, was the success attained by one farmer in the Lethbridge district, and it demonstrates just what can be done with small numbers. One of the trustees of the Live Stock Guarantors gave the man the \$40 capital with which he purchased his eight sheep. The little flock was increased by the addition of two lambs. The man sold the wool for \$18, being fortunate enough to be able to take advantage of the high price of wool this year. He sold two of the flock for \$10, and afterwards sold the remaining number for the original outlay of \$40, thus making a clear profit of \$26. The keep of the sheep cost him nothing, as they ran about the farm buildings. The farmer will now buy more ewes and a ram and start afresh.

Hokus—Why do you liken Hardups to the bee? He isn't particularly industrious, is he?

Pokus—Oh, no; it isn't that. But nearly every one he touches gets stung.

A Veteran Soldier

Duke of Connaught on Active Service Thirty-three Years Ago

Mr. J. M. Boyd writes in the Winnipeg Free Press:

Thirty-three years ago the Duke of Connaught was himself on active service, and on the 10th of September, 1882, was in the Egyptian desert, at a place called Kassasin, a highly strategic position on the railway running from Ismailia to Cairo, and situated on the Sweet Water Canal. It was at this point that Sir Garnet Wolseley massed his troops, and on the 12th ordered the night march, which had a glorious ending in victory, across the trenches of Tel-el-Kebir. At daybreak the following morning this position was carried at the point of the bayonet.

The Duke had his full share in that grim night's work—he was in command of the brigade of Guards, and braved the dangers and underwent all the privations and discomforts of this very trying and arduous campaign like the rest of us, even to the desperate want of drinking water. Our only source of supply was the Sweet Water Canal; it must have been a joker who named it, for it was so thick and filthy that one of the war correspondents said, "A Londoner would have scorned the idea of washing his dog in it." We were obliged to drink this excuse for water, knowing that it was polluted with the dead bodies of men and the carcasses of beasts. Imagine, if you can, the appearance of the carcass of a camel under the fierce merciless fire of the Egyptian sun.

Added to this was the plague of vermin, flies and mosquitoes, which made life unendurable, and from which no rank was exempt.

"The Krupp devils" were working then as they are today, and our enemy was using their guns against us; however we captured one at Kassasin and turned it on them. We had it mounted on a flat car and had sand bags piled around it to protect the gunners. It was admirably served, and engaged no less than eight of the enemy's guns. By pushing the car upon which it was mounted up and down the line, its position was made very elusive, so much so that it escaped being hit, while the ninety-eight rounds it fired did considerable execution. It was certainly a lucky Krupp for us, for our regular batteries had to cease firing for lack of ammunition.

That evening our heavy cavalry, consisting of the Life Guards, and the 7th Dragoons, under General Drury Lowe, made a brilliant charge and captured nine guns. We were unable to bring these guns away, then, owing to the nature of the ground, but were routed early the next morning to secure them. Our enemy had caught us napping, and the guns were gone. This was such a hurried up job that enormous quantities of ammunition were left. All of these were buried and the hundreds of wounded animals lying around were killed "for mercy's sake."

It was also at this memorable spot that Arabi's troops came down with an armored train and shelled our camp, so early in the morning that we hadn't the sleep out of our eyes. Luckily for us, the bombardment went wide of our camp, but our poor little mules caught it, and our transport service was knocked completely out of joint. We evened things up though and "wiped a little off the slate" at Tel-el-Kebir, on the 13th, and had you been with Sir Gerald Graham's brigade that morning (with the battalion of Royal Marines) you would have seen two high military officers pressing their horses forward at full gallop to intercept the flight of the Arabi Pasha—one was the Duke of Connaught and the other his aide, Sir John McNeill.

As in Bible Times

Primitive Methods and Customs in Vogue in Bulgaria

As in the Bible times all the water for the Bulgarian village must be drawn from one or two wells or springs, and these watering places or fountains are the scene of much sociability. Hither come all the youths and maidens of the village to loiter. There is coquetting and courting about the fountain and home gatherings in the evenings. Marriages spring from mutual attraction and choice, rather than the arrangement of families, as do the Armenian and Turkish alliances. There are husking bees and quilting bees where the young people meet, but the most popular form of social entertainment is the sedanka. Here assemble the young men and women of the village and adjoining farms, grouped about an open fire, singing solos and choruses. The Bulgarian folk dances are danced in a row or circle, the leader generally waving a bright handkerchief, and turning and twisting about his line of followers, like a mild game of "snap the whip." It suggests health and abounding spirits and good fellowship, without the sensuality that so often marks the Oriental dance. Occasionally the sedanka ends in a dramatic fashion. Some brawny fellow who has been courting his Darka assiduously will seize her in his arms and carry her to his home. The next day this "marriage by capture" is given legal and religious sanction by the blessing of the orthodox priest.—The Argonaut.

Foreman (explaining the accident to the owner of the building)—Barney was working on the roof, sir, and he slipped and fell the whole four stories, bringing the cornice down with him, sir, and breaking both legs and half his ribs.

Owner—Oh, well, never mind. I intended that cornice to come down, in any case.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery
of the
Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"She smiled as she looked at our faces. That smile was nearly the end of her. Many a time since have I regretted that I didn't finish her career then and there. Had she betrayed the least sign of fear I should have done so. And by so doing your people would have been saved many a bitter sorrow."

"At the expense of your life," Geoffrey said.

Tchigorosky shrugged his shoulders. "What matter?" he said. "The few suffer for the many. Well, as I was saying—"

The speaker paused suddenly as his eye caught something moving along the beach. It was the figure of a woman creeping along as if in search of some missing object. She proceeded very slowly until she approached the spot where the boat lay filled and sunk, and then she paused abruptly.

For a minute she stood fascinated by the sight, then she flung her hands high in the air, and a bitter wailing cry escaped her. If she had been a fisherman's wife suddenly brought face to face with the dead body of her husband or lover, her wail of anguish had not been more poignant.

"Who can she be?" Geoffrey asked.

Tchigorosky said nothing. The woman stood with her hands raised. As she turned and ran towards the cliffs, moaning as she went, Geoffrey started.

"Marion," he said. "Marion!"

He would have dashed forward, but Tchigorosky restrained him.

"That is not your Marion," he said. "Your Marion does not dress like that."

Geoffrey looked again. It was Marion and yet not Marion. It was the girl in the blue serge dress and red tam-o'-shanter who resembled her so strikingly. What did this girl know about him, and why did she stand wailing over his boat? He felt he must solve this mystery.

"Sit down," Tchigorosky said slowly. "Sit down."

"But," Geoffrey cried, "I insist upon knowing—"

"And spoiling everything. Sit down, I say, or I shall have to detain you. I don't fancy you would care to measure your strength with mine."

Geoffrey dropped into his seat.

"Perhaps not," he said. "I don't believe you want me to know who that girl is."

"I have heard worse guesses," Tchigorosky said drily.

CHAPTER XLII
Waiting

They were growing uneasy at the castle. There was a forced cheerfulness about the small party that testified to the nervous tension that held them. For some years now there had been a tacit understanding on the subject of punctuality. Such a thing was necessary when any moment might precipitate the next catastrophe. The mere fact of anybody being late for five minutes sufficed to put the rest in a fever. And Geoffrey had not come into tea at all.

The thing was almost in itself a tragedy. Geoffrey was always so considerate of others. Nothing in the world would have induced him to stay away without first saying he was going to do so or sending a message. And tea had been a thing of the past for a good hour. What could have become of him?

Nobody asked the question, but it was uppermost in the minds of all. Vera was chattering with feverish gaiety, but there was a blazing red spot on her ghastly white face, and her eyes were wild and restless.

Marion had slipped away. The only one who betrayed no anxiety was Ralph. He sat sipping his chilled tea as if he had the world to himself and there was nobody else in it.

Presently, with one excuse or another, all slipped away until Vera was alone with Ralph. He was so quiet that she had almost forgotten his presence. When she thought herself alone she rose to her feet and paced the room rapidly.

She pressed her hands to her throbbing temples.

"God spare him," she whispered, "spare him to me! Oh, it is wicked to feel like this and so utterly selfish. But if Geoffrey dies I have nothing to live for."

The tears rose to her eyes, tears of agony and reproach and self-pity. Ralph crossed the room silently. He was upon the girl ere she had heard the soft fall of his footsteps. He laid a hand on Vera's arm.

"Geoffrey is not going to die," he said.

Vera suppressed a scream. She might have cried out, but something in the expression of Ralph's face restrained her.

"Are you sure of that?" she asked. "As sure as one can be certain of anything, child. We are alone?"

"There is nobody else here, uncle."

"One cannot be too careful," Ralph muttered. "Then Geoffrey is safe?"

"Thank Heaven. You have sent him somewhere, uncle?"

"No, I have not sent him anywhere. And you are not to ask questions. I have told you so much to spare you the agony and suspense that will overtake the others. I tell you because, had you not known, the mental strain might have broken you down," continued Ralph.

"Before long it will be proved almost beyond a demonstration that Geoffrey has become a victim to the family foe. There will be evidence to convince a jury, but all the time Geoffrey will be safe."

Vera said nothing. She could only gasp. Ralph's hand lay on her shoulder with a grip that was not devoid of pain.

"You are not to show your feelings to anyone," he croaked. "You are not to betray knowledge by a single sign. Ah, if I could tell you how much depends upon your courage, reticence and your silence!"

"I think you can trust me, Uncle Ralph."

"I think I can, dear. I like the ring of your voice. You are to be quiet and subdued as if you were unable to comprehend the full force of the disaster. Much, if not everything, depends upon the next few hours. Now go, please."

Ralph slipped away into the grounds. A little later he was making his way along the cliffs towards the village. For a brief time Vera stood still. She was trying to realize what Ralph had said.

"What did it mean?" she asked herself again. But she could find no answer to the puzzle. Still, Geoffrey was safe. Whatever sensation the next few hours might produce Geoffrey had come to no harm. It would be hard to see the others suffer, hard to witness their grief and not lighten it by so much as a sign.

But Ralph had been emphatic on this point. Had he not said that everything hinged upon her reticence and silence? Vera went slowly to her room, her feet making no sound on the thick pile carpet. A flood of light streamed through the stained glass windows into the corridor. In the big recess at the end a white figure lay face downwards on the cushions.

Vera approached softly. She saw the shoulders rise and fall as if the girl lying there were sobbing in bitter agony. It was Marion. Marion the ever cheerful! Surely her grief must be beyond the common?

"Marion," Vera whispered. "Dear Marion."

She bent over the prostrate figure with heartfelt tenderness.

Marion raised her face at length. It was wet with tears and her eyes were swollen. At first she seemed not to recognize Vera.

"Go away," she said hoarsely. "Why do you intrude upon me like this? Am I never to have a minute to myself? Am I always to carry the family troubles on my shoulders?"

She spoke fiercely, with a gleam in her eyes that Vera had never seen before. She drew back, frightened and alarmed. It seemed incredible that gentle Marion could repulse her like this. But she did not go.

Marion was beside herself with grief; she did not know what she was saying. It was impossible to leave her in this condition.

"You are grieving for Geoffrey," she said. "He will come back to us."

"Geoffrey is dead," Marion wailed. "He will never come back. And I—"

She paused; she had not lost control of herself entirely. But the look in her eyes, the expression of her face, the significant pause told Vera a story. It burst upon her with the full force of sudden illumination.

"Marion," she whispered, "you love him as I do—"

So her secret was known at last! And Marion was only a woman, after all. The selfishness of her grief drove away all other emotions.

"As you do?" she cried. "What do you with your gentle nature know of love? You want the wild hot blood in your veins to feel the real fire of a lustful, devouring affection."

"I tell you I love him ten thousand times more than you do. Look at me, I am utterly lost and abased with my grief and humiliation. Am I not an object of pity? Geoffrey is dead, I tell you I know it. I feel it. Love him as you do! And you stand there without so much as a single tear for his dear memory?"

Vera flushed. The words stung her keenly. How cold and callous Marion must think of her! And yet Marion would have been equally cold and self-contained had she known. And it was impossible to give her a single hint.

"My heart and soul are wrapped up in Geoffrey," she said. "If anything happens to him I shall have nothing to live for. But I am not going to give away yet. There is still hope. And I shall hope to the end."

Marion sat up suddenly and dried her tears.

"You are a reproach to me," she said with a watery smile. "Not one

word of reproach has passed your lips, and yet you are a reproach to me. And to think that you should have learnt my secret! I could die of shame."

Vera kissed the other tenderly.

"Why?" she asked. "Surely there is no shame in a pure and disinterested affection."

(To be Continued)

Optimists Wanted

Cannot be too Much Optimism in Canada, and Every Bit is Fully Justified

There is reported from the New York Stock Exchange a regular epidemic of buying, the orders coming from all over the country. The stock exchanges are generally accepted as the best possible barometers by which to gauge trade conditions, and adopting that standard the news from New York is decidedly welcome. It is to be hoped that the epidemic will prove infectious, and will travel to this country as quickly and as widely as possible.

Here in Canada there has certainly been a revival of trade activity during recent months, and when it comes to a head it may sweep the manufacturers, the wholesalers and the retailers, and finally the consumers, into a great wave of prosperity. It will not be merely a question of meeting the increased demand for all lines of goods, but of building up stocks that have been allowed to become depleted to a great extent. The factories, apart from those engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war, have plenty of vacant space and the warehouses of the wholesalers are in the same condition, and so are the shelves of the retailers. When the revival in trade demands sets the wheels of prosperity turning again, they will turn more briskly because of the fact that there are such extensive arrears to be made.

In the present circumstances it is the plain duty of everyone who can influence public opinion directly or indirectly to preach optimism. There cannot be too much optimism in the country just now, and every bit of it is fully justified. —Montreal News.

Irish Home Rule Postponed

An order-in-council has postponed the Welsh Disestablishment act and the Home Rule act in the following terms:

"If at the end of twelve months from the date of the passing of the said acts the present war is not ended:

"No steps shall be taken to put the Government of Ireland Act, 1914, into operation until the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the passing of that act unless the present war has previously ended, nor if at the expiration of those eighteen months the present war has not ended until such later date, not being later than the end of the present war, as may hereafter be fixed by order-in-council."

"The date of disestablishment under the Welsh Church act, 1914, shall be postponed until the end of the present war."

SPRUCE AND PINE TREES FOR FARM PLANTING

Supplied Under Special Conditions by Forest Nursery at Indian Head

The Dominion government's forest nursery at Indian Head is now distributing evergreens such as spruce and pine for farming under special conditions. The distribution is confined entirely to farm planting and no stock of any kind is supplied for planting on town or city lots. Applicants must be bona fide owners of farms. Those who desire to learn further regarding the opportunity to secure evergreens should communicate with the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.

The Messenger Boy

The self-made man stalked into the office of a great financier with whom he had an appointment.

"You probably don't remember me," he began, "but twenty years ago, when I was a poor messenger boy, you gave me a message to carry—"

"Yes, yes!" cried the financier. "Where's the answer?"

Royal Economy

The strict economy which the British king and queen have exercised in the royal household as an example to the nation since the war began is no new thing in the present dynasty. Queen Victoria was more extravagant in the royal menage than either her son, King Edward, or her grandson, King George. When the late king came to the throne, he found things carried on in so lavish a manner that he called in Lord Farguhar to go thoroughly into every unnecessary item of expenditure and cut it down. He thus saved many thousands a year. One of King Edward's earlier orders was, "No servants to wait on servants."

City Boarder—I suppose you're up with the lark?

Farmer—Before that. I have to get the hired man up with the lark.

Aim of Russians is Berlin

Will Not be Content With Driving Enemy Out of Russia

The interviews with Alexei Khvostoff, the new minister of the interior for Russia, did not announce his program, but quoted a number of interesting and epigrammatic statements as to his attitude on various questions. His appointment was due, he thinks, to his recent duma speech about the excess of German influence in Russian economic life. Reforms are necessary, but their execution must be postponed until after the war. The prime necessity for the moment is a strong and authoritative government. All efforts must be devoted to securing victory, and victory means not only driving the enemy out of Russia; "our aim is Berlin," says M. Khvostoff.

The work of the Zemstvo and municipal unions must be encouraged in every way. The recent congresses in Moscow did excellently when they swerved from their functions when they raised questions of general politics. They must not be punished, however, for this slight error. The help of the unions is especially necessary in the campaign against the abnormal rise in prices, which is due to speculation and disorganization. This campaign must be the first care of the ministry of the interior.

Without a duma, political life in Russia is unthinkable, says M. Khvostoff, but there is no need to summon the duma before November. No undue restrictions must be placed on the press; the idea of a preventative censorship is absurd; it is as great an anachronism as the restoration of serfdom would be.

Strong measures must be taken against German dominance in Russian public life and the best way to combat the influence of German capital is by organizing Russian workmen on national principles.

The steps already taken by Prince Cheroff to extend the rights of the Jews must be followed. The only restriction that should be maintained with regard to Jews after the war is the prohibition of the purchase of real estate.

Wintering Vegetables

How to Keep Garden Products in Good Condition Through the Winter Months

It is often a problem to know how to keep our winter vegetables after we have grown them. The outside root cellar is the best for many of them. Cabbage needs to be kept just above freezing point and in open crates. If kept in a warm cellar and packed closely they will rot. Turnips and potatoes both keep best in a place just above freezing. While pumpkin and squash need a warm, dry place, a temperature of fifty or more is good for these vegetables. It is better that they should not touch each other. The shells of pumpkins and squash continue to harden, and the harder they are the better they keep. The softer shelled squashes and pumpkins should be used first, as they will soon spoil if kept. Onions keep best spread out in layers or open crates where they may have free air circulation, dry and moderately warm is the requirement of the onion for good keeping.

Celery should be lifted with a share of the root on it and with the earth still clinging to it. It may be packed in boxes, with the earth tight about it. Celery should be kept out as long as it can be kept from freezing, and the necessity of this vegetable is a cool storage. A temperature of forty-five degrees is disastrous. Thirty-five to forty degrees are allowable for the best keeping of celery. A box may be turned over to keep the tops from wilting, or wet blankets may be hung near by. Celery thus treated begins to grow in two or three weeks forming new stalks at the heart while the outside ones decay.

Salsify, parsnips, carrots and beets all need storing in sand or soil, and parsnips are much better flavored in the spring than they are in the winter. Spring seems the proper time to use parsnips, and in many places these can be kept in the ground, by being protected.

"Any rattlesnakes around here?"

"What's your business?" asked the boy with the big straw hat.

"What has that to do with it?"

"Well the last man who looked around here for summer board asked me a lot o' questions like that, an' when I told him there wasn't any rattlesnakes or mosquitoes or anything, he said he was a naturalist, an' he guessed the place wouldn't suit him."

Little Willie, whose people are not very strict churchgoers, went to a new school, and the other boys cross-examined him, as boys will.

"What church do you go to?" they demanded.

"Well," answered Willie, "I don't go to any church much, but the Church of England is the one I stay away from."

Unneutral Cards Barred From United States Mails

Labels Bearing the Words "Gott Strafe England" Are Non-mailable

Postmaster-General Buleson has issued an order excluding from the United States mails postcards and envelopes regarded as of unneutral character. The order specifically includes cards and envelopes to which labels have been applied bearing the words "Gott Strafe England," and pictures denunciatory of Germany's sinking of the Lusitania. The postmaster-general's order was as follows:

"Postmasters are directed to treat as non-mailable envelopes, postcards and so forth bearing stickers containing the words or having printed on them the words 'Gott Strafe England,' or a picture of the German escautcheon with a red blot labelled 'Lusitania,' inscribed as being not only unneutral, but calculated to reflect upon certain classes or persons."

It was said at the postoffice department that postcards and envelopes of the character described had been found in big cities by postmasters and post office inspectors, and that the question as to their mailable character had been referred to the department. An examination of the postal laws and regulations was made with a view to determining whether the mailing of such envelopes and postcards could be prohibited. In issuing his order, the postmaster-general acted in accordance with the decision reached recently that the mailing of postcards or photos of the lynching of Leo M. Frank, near Marietta, Ga., should be prohibited as immoral and likely to inflame the passions of certain people.

The Farmer's Wife

Average Farmer Does Not Think of Providing Conveniences That Will Lessen Her Work

In the last 20 or 30 years, the development of the farm has changed so that high priced machinery is a necessity in making the farming operations a success.

Not so have the internal home conditions changed. The same house, the same inconveniences that were in use 50 or more years ago, are in many cases, in use today, and because they were good enough for mother, or grandmother, they are "good enough for my wife today." How little does the average farmer realize that the ultimate success of his farm depends upon his wife, upon the conveniences she has which will lessen her work, and give her more time to make the home attractive, and keep the children contented and happy on the farm. A wife is a necessity on a farm, but unless she is spared much of the hard drudgery and unnecessary labor she will soon give out.

Dr. Curtis says in speaking of the "Farm Wife": "The work she does today she will do tomorrow and so on to the end. There is no direct reward for her work. If the work is uninteresting the hours must be proportionately short, for the life of the spirit, the only life that is worth living, must come outside the work."

The greatest interest and recreation must come through the family, and if the possibilities of the home make it so, the wife can manage to give a few minutes each day to some instructive reading, and a little study of the conditions under which she works and how best to remedy them. Occasional visits to friends and neighbors, or to some community centre, membership in a club, visiting and taking an interest in the rural school, all these add to the liveliness of life. Some regular organized game hour would do much to help in the spirit of living, as well as tend to keep one in better physical condition. Play with one's husband and children brings one to the realization of much that is of pleasure and value.

Captured a Fire-Protector

One of the German liquid fire projectors—the so-called flammenwerper—such as were used against our troops at Hooze, was quickly captured. On inspection, it appears to be a metal box, worn on the back like a haversack, with a length of piping, through which the inflammable material, apparently a mixture of coaltar, is squirted. Near the nozzle of the tube is a pressure-gauge, and in the nozzle a kind of wick, in which, when the apparatus is ready for use, a fierce flame is kept burning by means of a chemical to ignite the coaltar preparation as it issues forth from the tank under high pressure. The apparatus, which is being examined by the authorities, is remarkably ingenious.

"I suppose," said the timid young man, "when you recall what a handsome young fellow your first husband was, you wouldn't consider me for a minute?"

"Oh, yes, I would," sweetly replied the widow, "but not for a second."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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Genuine must bear Signature

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Supplementary Feed for Hogs

The most suitable supplementary feed to corn for fattening hogs seems to depend on several variable factors. Oil meal, cold pressed cottonseed cake, and tankage rank close together in the profits secured in nearly all tests. In some tests these by-products give faster gains and more profit than corn and alfalfa, and in other tests the reverse is true. The physical condition of the hogs as influenced by weather and other factors seems to determine whether alfalfa hay or such a by-product as those just mentioned is the most profitable to feed with corn for fattening hogs.

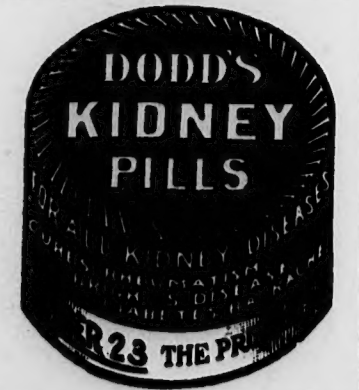
A Ready Weapon Against Pain.—There is nothing equal to Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil when well rubbed in. It penetrates the tissues and pain disappears before it. There is no known preparation that will reach the spot quicker than this magic Oil. In consequence it ranks first among liniments now offered to the public and is accorded first place among all its competitors.

Bank Cashier.—This check, madam, isn't filled in.

Madam—Isn't what?

Bank Cashier—It has your husband's name signed to it, but it does not state how much money you want.

Madam—Oh, is that all? Well, I'll take all there is.



W. N. U. 1077

The Russian Duma

No Barbers Are Wanted Where the Members Meet

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily Mail sends an interesting account of the memorable opening session of the Duma on August 1, the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, in which he describes the Russian parliamentary body.

The legislative chamber, he says, is in shape like the French chamber of deputies.

"Imagine a large, oblong hall," the correspondent continues. "In the middle of the side which faces you as you enter is the president's dais. Here he sits, raised above everyone else, with a vice-president on either side of him. Below him is the platform for the orator who is addressing the house. No members speak from his place. He goes to the tribune. Here he is a little above his audience, which makes speaking more easy. It also makes him more easily heard."

"The members' seats are arranged in a semicircle facing the president and the speaker's platform. The floor is slightly 'raked,' that is to say, it slopes upward. Each member has a seat of his own. None has to stand, as many of our members of parliament do whenever there is a big debate."

"Duma," by the way, means literally not a talking assembly (parliament) but a council of thinkers (from doo-mat, to think). Do not think, however, that it is a more thoughtful body than others of its kind. A glance round at its members shows that they are no different for the most part from those who sit in public assemblies everywhere else. Only in one outward aspect do they claim unique distinction. They must be quite the hairiest assembly in the world. There are bald heads to be seen, but not nearly so many as at Westminster, for instance, or in the Capitol at Washington, or in the legislative palace over the Concord bridge. The clean shaven can be counted; there are not half a dozen of them. The greater number of deputies have beards as well as moustaches, and then there are also the priests, with their long hair flowing from their heads about their shoulders, in addition to that which issues from their chins and cheeks.

"Most of these priestly members are on the extreme right. Here sits the party which opposes all change. At first sight the desks on this quarter appear to be occupied entirely by ecclesiastics. They look very fine in their cassocks of blue or gray or mulberry silk, with gold or silver chains round their necks and crosses on their breasts. Most of them are big men, broad as well as tall, with a stolid dignity which seems to defy the world to alter."

"Yet it moves in spite of them. Here is Mr. Rodzianko, president of the Duma, burly himself, more than common tall, with a noble voice and practised oratory, declaring in his opening discourse that not only have there been changes in the ministry of late but that the whole spirit of the administration has become different."

"On his right sit the ministers. Not the same who were there when the Duma last met. The 'old gang' have nearly all disappeared. For the blood of one of them, even the Nationalists are now clamoring. The Nationalists before the war had only one principle, which was that the acts of the 'old gang' must be supported. There are a new war minister, a new home secretary, a new head of the church, new ministers of education, justice, trade and industry."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

A strange consequence of the war is that funeral pyres for Indian soldiers are being lighted on the Sussex Downs in the south of England.

Major S. P. James, M.D., the head of the Kitchener hospital at Brighton, which accommodates more than 2,000 Indian patients, stated at the Royal Sanitary Institute congress that the bodies of the Hindu soldiers who die in the hospital are cremated on a specially prepared site at Palsham, on the Downs.

The burning is done on a funeral pyre of wood logs. In precisely the same manner and with the same ceremonies as those performed in India. The cremation is conducted by a member of the same caste as that to which the dead man belonged.

In order to prevent the different castes from "losing caste" eight different kinds of diet have to be prepared, and there are separate sets of cookhouses for six different classes of men.

War Hits London Shoemakers

Among the horrors of war from which the west end of London is suffering is a shortage of patent leather. Not ordinary patent or jappanned leather, which is turned out in great quantities in England, and is employed in the making of the cheaper kinds of women's shoes and boots and men's dancing pumps, but the superfine leather which glitters on the feet of persons who can afford to pay high prices for their footwear.

This variety is made in Austria, and only in one place, where, owing either to the skill of the people or the peculiar properties of the water, or the method of varnishing and drying which is followed, the resultant leather is unique in its gloss and durability.

"Why are you offering such a thundering big reward for the return of that half starved looking animal?"

"Simply to please the wife."

"Goodness, but such a reward will surely bring it back, and then you won't half look sleek."

"But, you see, I know it won't. I drowned it myself."

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—see box.

Zam-Buk

Grain Grades for Seed

For Seed Purposes Red Fife and Marquis Wheat Must be Kept Separate

An order-in-council has been issued establishing certain grades of grain, exclusively for seed purposes, without affecting the commercial grades fixed under the Canada Grain Act.

The primary purpose of the order-in-council is "to create a substantial supply of Red Fife and Marquis wheat, oats and six rowed barley that is clean, of superior quality, and reasonably pure, so that such grain may be made available to farmers, seed merchants, or grain dealers who sell seed at a minimum cost, the main object being the improvement of field crops."

The nomenclature of grades of grain for seed purposes shall be as follows, the same having been revised and approved by the chief inspector of grain:

No. 1 Canada Western seed oats shall be composed of 95 per cent. of white oats, sound, clean and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, weighing not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

For seed purposes Red Fife and Marquis wheat shall be kept separate. No grain shall be accepted for seed which will require a large dockage to clean.

Seed inspectors shall observe the foregoing regulations in the grading of grain for seed purposes. Nevertheless inasmuch as the operations of seed inspectors are dependent upon and follow after the operations of grain inspectors in respect of the grain to be examined as to suitability for seed purposes, the seed inspectors will remain subject to the approval of the chief inspector of grain or his deputy in all matters of procedure and prompt attendance to duties, and for efficiency and accuracy of technical work done seed inspectors shall be responsible to the minister of agriculture.

How Bookworms Are Tracked

To guard the million books in the New York public library against the ravages of bookworms and other insects which feed upon the paper, the glue on the backs, and the cloth and leather bindings, a constant care is exercised, and a keen watch kept for any evidence of their activities. One woman is assigned exclusively to this work. When treating the books she wears a huge apron which completely covers her gown. A cheesecloth veil protects her face against the germs, which lurk in the dusty documents, and even the air she breathes is screened against contagion. Close touch is kept with the health department, and books that have been returned from infected areas are fumigated before being restored to circulation.

Teacher—Yes, the ruler of Russia is called the Czar. Now, what is the ruler of Germany called?

Young Bill—Please, miss, I know what me father called him, but I don't like to tell you.

HARD ON CHILDREN

When Teacher Has the Habit

"Best is best, and best will ever live." When a person feels this way about Postum they are glad to give testimony for the benefit of others.

A school teacher writes: "I had been a coffee drinker since my childhood, and the last few years it had injured me seriously. Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs, caffeine and tanning."

"One cup of coffee taken at breakfast would cause me to become so nervous that I could scarcely go through with the day's duties, and this nervousness was often accompanied by deep depression of spirits and heart palpitation."

"I am a teacher by profession, and when under the influence of coffee had to struggle against crossness when in the school room."

"When talking this over with my physician, he suggested that I try Postum, so I purchased a package and made it carefully according to directions; found it excellent of flavor and nourishing."

"In a short time I noticed very gratifying effects. My nervousness disappeared, I was not irritated by my pupils, life seemed full of sunshine, and my heart troubled me no longer."

"I attribute my change in health and spirits to Postum alone."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

American Harvest Best in History

Government's Crop Reports Indicate Record Harvests in All Directions

American harvests this year will be the most valuable ever produced. With the wheat crop exceeding a billion bushels, the largest ever produced in one season by any nation, and a corn crop which also may prove to be the largest ever grown, the government's October crop report, issued recently, announced preliminary estimates which indicate record harvests of oats, barley, rye, sweet potatoes, rice, tobacco and hay.

Corn is still king of crops, with indications of 3,026,159,000 bushels. While that is 98,000,000 bushels below the record of 1912, the final production when the harvest is finished and all statistics compiled, may more than make up the difference. The higher prices this year assure the most valuable crop of corn ever grown.

Wheat prospects increased as the growing season progressed, and the government's early season forecasts moved up month by month, so that the preliminary estimate of production was placed at 1,002,029,000.

Oats will exceed the record crop of 1912 by almost 100,000,000 bushels. Barley will exceed its record of 13,000,000 bushels, sweet potatoes by 5,000,000 bushels, rice by 500,000 bushels and hay by 8,000,000 tons.

Pale, Feeble Girls

Weakness Generally Comes on as Womanhood Approaches

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. How often one sees girls who have been strong and lively become suddenly weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the blood is not healthy at this critical stage the body is weakened and grave disorders follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or an early death. They are a blood-builder or unequalled richness, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of red, healthy blood which every girl needs to sustain her strength. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their great value over and over again to young women whose health was failing. Miss Minnie Duffield, Eramosa, Ont., says: "It gives me great pleasure to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. When I was approaching the age of womanhood I suffered greatly from bloodlessness, or anaemia. My work was a drag to me, I had no appetite and never felt rested in the mornings. I could scarcely walk for five minutes at a time without taking a rest. I was troubled with severe headaches, and things looked gloomy indeed. I doctored for a long time and got but little, if any, benefit. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and did so and after taking them for a time felt better. I continued taking the Pills until I had used six boxes, when I felt like a new person, and was again enjoying splendid health. I would strongly advise any girl who is weak or run down to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Some Crop

A train of 40 flat cars, 3,225 miles long would be required to move the 1915 grain crop of 567,000,000 bushels in the three prairie provinces of Western Canada. Divided into 40 cars in each train, 10,970 locomotives would be called into action to transport the cars to market. The services of 58,850 trained engineers, firemen, brakemen and conductors would be necessary. To move the 75,000,000 bushel wheat crop of Manitoba alone would require 75,000 cars with a capacity of 1,000 bushels each, these cars with an average length of 40 feet, forming a line 568 miles long—a string that would reach all the way from Edmonton to Winnipeg. If the crop of the west was moved at one time, 438,816 heavily loaded cars would be required, nearly 11,000 entire trains.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Asthma Doesn't Wear Off Alone.—Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself. While you are waiting the disease is surely gathering a stronger foothold and you live in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy taken early, will prevent incipient condition from becoming chronic and saves hours of awful suffering.

Hun Copper Supplies Are Short

The German ministry has announced that owing to a scarcity of copper all chandelier and lighting apparatus as well as works of art, such as statues, will be taken over by the government, says an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Lighting appliances not in daily use will be taken first, but it is stated that the government soon will have to seize all the copper in Germany.

O'Brien—So the landlord lowered the rent for yez. He'll save money at that.

Casey—How so?

O'Brien—Shure, it's less he'll be losing when ye don't pay it.

Here's why

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

MADE IN CANADA

Canada Has Big Field in Eastern Siberia

Former Canadian Trade Commissioner Tells Dominion of Future Prospects

C. E. Just, former Canadian trade commissioner at Hamburg, speaks in glowing terms of Eastern Siberia and the opportunities awaiting the Canadian manufacturers. He points out that Great Britain and Germany were the great contenders for this business, and Germany is now eliminated. Western manufacturers, he thinks, should especially make an effort to secure some of the vast business.

When war broke out, Mr. Just was in Hamburg and was immediately made prisoner. After seven months of waiting he, with seven British consuls, were released. On his arrival in England he found instructions from the Canadian government to go to Russia, and he has had unusual advantages in observing conditions in the Czar's empire. He brings refreshing information that throughout Siberia there are immense training camps where sturdy young Russians are being drilled and prepared for the army.

"Russia," says Mr. Just, "has an inexhaustible supply of men to call upon, and can put twenty million men in the field. All she is lacking is equipment, and this is being rapidly remedied, for while I was in Japan I learned that the whole output of the Japanese arsenals had been placed at the disposal of the Russians. Russians have no misgivings whatever as to the result of the war. They see a great victory in view, and are not alarmed at the invasion of their territory by Germans."

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Hollaway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

"Thoroughbred" and "Purebred"

The two terms, "thoroughbred" and "purebred," so often confused, are, strictly speaking, absolutely different. "Purebred" (which, to be grammatically correct, should be "purely bred") means just what the term implies; that is, of pure breeding. In its general application it is used as being synonymous with the term "eligible for registration."

"Thoroughbred" is the name of the old British breed of racing horses, and is never properly applied to any other class of stock, although frequently used in error as applying to any pure-bred animal. Even Webster's dictionary recognizes this latter use, but no well-informed and careful writer or speaker makes the mistake of using the word "thoroughbred" in place of "purebred." It is the name of a breed of horses, and nothing more.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

In the Hands of the Workers

We have discovered that material can only be overcome by material. Courage, enthusiasm, the consciousness of a good and noble cause, are useless without an ample supply of munitions. The freedom of Europe, therefore, lies in the hands of the workers of Great Britain, who have the power to pile up for the allies an immense store of guns and shell, and thus to hasten the end of the awful nightmare through which we are living.—London Daily Express.

Remember that dampness is more fatal to pigs than cold. See that the quarters of the pigs are dry and that the hog building has proper ventilation to carry off the foul air.

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases. To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

AROUND THE TOWN

C. Clayton of Elmira, Ont., is visiting with his uncle Mr. D. Klinck.

W. G. Liesemer was a business visitor at Medicine Hat and Bassano on Thursday and Friday last.

Don't forget to attend the Patriotic meeting tonight (Thursday) in the Opera House, no admission.

Miss Ida Hamilton of Tara, Ont., arrived here on Friday last and is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. Pirie.

Mrs. R. Alloway, Mrs. T. W. Cuncannon and Mrs. Geo. Liesemer will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

Special revival services will be held in the Mennonite church every night this week, and all day meeting on Sunday. The annual Sunday school convention will be held on Wednesday, November 24th and on Thursday the Ministerial convention will be held. Friday and Saturday annual conference.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bellamy returned from a visit to their son John Henry, who is located near Battleford, Sask., on Tuesday. Mr. Bellamy states that they have a fine country up in those parts and that they have had an exceedingly good crop.

The Presbyterian church anniversary services will be held Sunday next, at 2.30 and 7.30 p.m. The preacher will be Rev. Dr. King, professor of Robertson college, Edmonton. The afternoon service will be especially for members of the Sabbath school, but parents and friends are cordially invited.

Messrs. T. M. Tweedie, M.L.A., J. M. Carson and A. L. Smith of Calgary, all good speakers, will address the meeting in the Opera House tonight (Thursday) on the work and needs of the Patriotic Fund. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance at the meeting to hear these noted speakers.

In connection with the Anni-

versary services of the Presbyterian church, the ladies will hold a bazaar in the Jackson block on Saturday, November 20th, commencing at 2 p.m. Kitchen articles such as aprons, bags, etc., gifts suitable for Christmas presents, fancy dress dolls, candy, homemade cooking, salads, etc., will be on sale. Tea will be served during the afternoon.

Miss Bauer announces she will close her millinery store around December 1st after a most successful season. Until that time she will sell all trimmed hats at half price. All mounts and flowers at 50c each. Will open up again in the spring with a new stock of the latest and most up-to-date spring millinery. Store north of post office.

The Rugby Women's Institute invites you to a miscellaneous auction sale and concert at the Rugby schoolhouse on Friday evening, November 19th, beginning at 8 o'clock. Noted auctioneers will be in charge, and there will also be lunch and candy booths. Donations of articles from cows down to aprons will be thankfully received. Proceeds will be donated to the Red Cross Fund.

Service will be held in the Presbyterian church at Westcott, Sunday next at 11 a.m. instead of at 2 p.m. The preacher will be Rev. Dr. King, professor of Robertson College, Edmonton. Weather and roads permitting it is expected that the Didsbury choir will be present and supply special music. Any who wish to attend will be welcome, and are urged to be on time if possible, as the service must begin promptly.

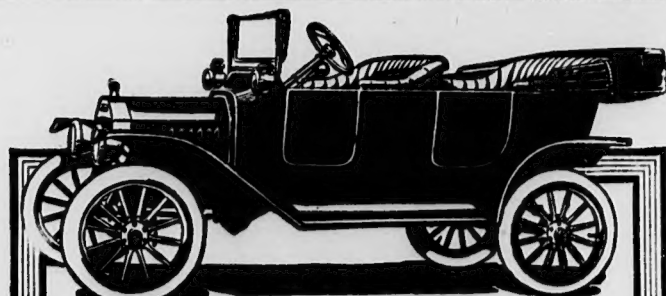
Garner's Bakery

Didsbury Bread

14 LOAVES FOR \$1.00
7 LOAVES FOR 50c
2 LOAVES FOR 15c

Cakes Made to Order

Phone 27



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$530


Ford Runabout, Price \$480

The above prices f. o. b. Ford, Ont., effective August 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Cars on display and sale at

Didsbury Auto Co's. Garage
DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

Headquarters for Goodyear, Dunlop, and Maltese Cross Tires, Accessories, Gasoline and Oils.

Repairing and Livery Work a Specialty



Fight or Pay

WHAT DID YOU DO---

to help the Empire's cause last year? Were you satisfied with yourself? Did you not afterwards think you could have done more? Don't you think you can do more this year?

THERE'S ANOTHER FELLOW---

who would go if he were sure his wife and children would be looked after in his absence. Help to send him by subscribing liberally to the Patriotic Fund when they call upon you to do so.

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM LANDS

Pursuant to judgment and final order made in an action in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, there will be offered for sale by Parker Reed, Auctioneer, at his office at Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday, the 4th day of December, A.D. 1915, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands and premises, namely:

The South West quarter of Section Twenty-seven, (27), Township Thirty, (30), Range Twenty-six, (26) West of the Fourth Meridian, containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres, (160) more or less, excepting thereout seventy-one (71) hundredths of an acre, more or less, for a roadway, and the North-West Quarter of section Twenty-two (22), Township Thirty (30), Range Twenty-six, West of the Fourth (4th) Meridian, containing One Hundred and Sixty (160) acres, more or less, reserving unto His Majesty, his successors and assigns, from both of the above parcels of land, all mines and minerals.

The Plaintiff is advised that the said lands are located about nine miles from Aene; that of the said lands Eighty (80) acres have been under cultivation; that there is a good creek running through both quarter-sections, and that the same is well adapted for mixed farming, and that there are the following buildings thereon: Frame house, barn, granary and store house.

TERMS

THE Purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit of 15% of the purchase price to the plaintiff, or its solicitors, the balance to be paid to the Clerk of this Honourable Court within ninety days without interest; or at the option of the purchaser, 15% to be paid down at the time of sale as aforesaid, 10% within ninety days without interest, and the balance in three equal instalments, payable respectively in six, nine and twelve months from the date of sale, with interest at 8% per annum.

Should the purchaser so request at the time of sale, a portion of the balance up to 45% of the purchase price (but not to exceed \$1200.00) may be adjusted by executing a mortgage, to the plaintiff, on the usual form of the company, for ten years, repayable in ten consecutive annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 8% payable half-yearly.

Upon payment of the deposit of 15% the purchaser shall have immediate possession of the property, and upon payment of the whole of the purchase price shall be entitled to a transfer or Vesting order.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale shall be the standing condition as approved by the court.

Further particulars will be made known on the date of the sale and can be obtained on application to CLARKE, CARSON, AND MACLEOD, Calgary, Alta., Solicitors for the plaintiff.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1915.

"LAURENCE J. CLARKE,"
Clerk of the Court.
Approved "L. F. Clarry," N.C.

ESTRAY

One light red heifer with first calf at foot, branded 6 N. Brand on left side. Information leading to recovery sent to J. McDougall, Didsbury P. O., will be rewarded.

FOR SALE

Good two-storey, 8 roomed house, good barn and drive shed, good well and good corrugated metal cistern, with hard and soft water; 3 1-2 acres of land; in east Didsbury. Good buy for straight cash, or will sell on reasonable terms, or will trade for part cattle and horses. Apply to

I. HERBER, East Didsbury

AUCTION SALE OF

Valuable Farm Property

Under and by virtue of the provisions of the "Land Titles Act" default having been made under a certain Mortgage to the Vendors, they are empowered to sell and there will be offered for sale by public auction, by J. N. Paton, Auctioneer, at the Roselind Hotel, in the Town of Didsbury, Alberta, on Saturday, the 27th day of November, 1915, at the hour of 12 o'clock, the following property:

The North-West quarter of Section 12, in Township 30, in Range 5, West of the 5th Meridian, containing 160 acres more or less, excepting all mines and minerals.

The Vendors are informed that the soil is of black loam, mixed with a small portion of sand, with clay subsoil, and that there are the following improvements upon the land: a dwelling house and stable and wire fence of two strands all around the quarter section. The land is well situated, about two miles from Big Prairie School house, three-quarters of a mile from Big Prairie Post Office, two miles from the Anglican Church and twenty miles west of Carstairs, and about twenty-five miles from Didsbury, on the C.P.R., and in an English speaking settlement.

The property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances except taxes for the current year.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent, cash at the time of sale and the balance according to favourable terms and conditions to be made known on application to the Vendors' Solicitors undermentioned or at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to WALLBRIDGE, HENWOOD, GIBSON & MILLS, Solicitors for the Vendors.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this 22nd day of October, A. D. 1915.

CALGARY & EDMONTON
LAND CO., LTD.

Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

That terrible croupy cough



25c. a bottle
CHAMBERLAIN'S LINIMENT

UNRESERVED

AUCTION SALE of Horses and Cattle

Thursday, Dec. 2nd

At the Stockyards

CARSTAIRS

consisting of:

19 Head Horses, Brood Mares, Geldings and Colts.

105 Head of Cattle—40 Cows, High Grade Hereford 4-yr.-old; 28 Yearling Steers and Heifers, and 35 Calves; 2 Registered Bulls, 3 and 4 years old.

TERMS CASH

SALE AT 12 SHARP

HAROLD DRISCOLL, Owner
J. G. RIDDLE, Auctioneer

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Christmas: Excursions To Great Britain

November 15th to December 31st

Limit Five Months

By all Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines

Canadian Pacific Railway Agents will gladly give all particulars and reserve sleeping car and Steamship berths.

R. DAWSON,

District Passenger Agent,
CALGARY

NOTICE

Persons having cattle in their herds branded —V2 on right ribs please notify owner, JAMES ROSEGOOD, Didsbury.